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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.
MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-39 P.M.				
5th Sept	ARCADIA	6603	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7919
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
GALAZIE	4,147	Alland	3rd Sept, 1908
CUMBRA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. "
ORANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,844	Schmitz	24th Dec "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's as Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ORANIEN	4,143	Magnen	11th Sept, 1908
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	9th Oct, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	6th Nov. "

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L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGHSHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU		J. Hands	28th Sept	8th Oct.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 7th Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Tues. 3rd Sept.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2171	Fri. 4th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,205 tons, on MONDAY, 7th Sept, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MAZAGON," 4,997 tons, sailing on or about the 5th Sept,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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3rd September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badewich	1st October 1908
KORRBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4382	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badewich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	24th Sept. 1908.

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ANCHOR LINE.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C.P.Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	5th Sept 06.
CHICASSIA	A. Tait	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	6,166	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	14th Nov "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 383
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

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Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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Hankow	Nagasaki	Shinking
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
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NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,300

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 23rd day of September, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation, held on the 2nd day of September 1908, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Capital of the Corporation shall be increased to Rs. 52½ lacs by the creation of 12,000 new Shares of Rs. 125 each.

2. That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to issue forthwith the whole of the 12,000 new Shares and that the 12,000 new Shares so authorized to be issued shall in all respects rank pari passu with the existing Shares in the Corporation save and except that they shall rank for Dividend only from the 1st day of December 1908 and shall be entitled to a Dividend pro rata according to the amount paid up on each Share.

3. That the Directors shall offer the said new Shares in the first instance to the Shareholders whose names shall appear in the Register of Shareholders of the Corporation on the 30th day of September 1908 upon the following terms and conditions, that is to say:—

(A). That every Shareholder of the Corporation whose name shall appear in the Register of Shareholders of the Corporation on the 30th day of September 1908 shall on application being made by him to the Directors and received by them not later than the 31st day of October 1908 have a preferential right to the allotment to him or to his nominee, if such nominee shall be approved by the Directors, at Rs. 300 per Share of eight new Shares for every one of the now existing whole shares of Rs. 2,500, held by him and standing in his name in the Register of Shareholders on the said 30th day of September 1908 and of two new Shares for every one of the now existing quarter Shares of Rs. 625 held by him and standing in his name in the Register of Shareholders on the said 30th day of September 1908.

(B). That in the event of any of the Shareholders whose names shall appear in the Register of Shareholders on the 30th day of September 1908 failing to apply on or before the 31st day of October 1908 for an allotment of new Shares or failing to apply on or before the said 31st day of October 1908 for the full number of the said new Shares to an allotment of which they are or may be entitled, the Directors be and they are hereby authorised either to allot the new Shares which shall not have been applied for or any of them to such person or persons and upon such terms as to the Directors may seem fit or to offer them to the public upon such terms as to the Directors may seem fit.

4. That applications for the said new Shares shall be made on the printed Forms supplied by the Corporation or to be obtained at the office of the Corporation and that the amount payable in respect of the said new Shares shall be paid as follows:—

Rs. 150 per Share on application.
Rs. 150 per Share on or before the 30th day of November, 1908.

5. That the Directors may pay to any Shareholder upon the amount paid by him on application for the shares, to an allotment of which he shall be preferentially entitled, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of payment until the 30th day of November, 1908, and may also receive from any Shareholder willing to advance the same all or any part of the balance due by him after application upon the Shares applied for by him to an allotment of which he shall be preferentially entitled and upon the money so paid in advance may pay to the Shareholder who shall have paid the same interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of payment until the 30th day of November, 1908.

6. That the following article shall be inserted in lieu of Article XI. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation which was repealed by a Special Resolution confirmed on the 5th day of August, 1908, namely:—

"XI. The Company may by Special Resolution sub-divide its Shares or any of them."

If the above resolutions shall be confirmed as Special Resolutions, the subjoined further special resolutions will then be proposed.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That each of the existing whole shares in the Corporation of Rs. 2,500 each save and except the shares, one hundred in number, which stand in the register of Shareholders of the Corporation in the name of William Wallace be divided into twenty fully paid up shares of Rs. 125 each.

2. That each of the existing quarter shares in the Corporation of Rs. 625 each be divided into five fully paid up shares of Rs. 125 each.

3. That the existing certificates of all existing whole and quarter shares save and except the certificates for the shares, one hundred in number, of Rs. 2,500 each, standing in the name of William Wallace be called in by the Directors on the 1st March 1909 and be cancelled and that in lieu thereof and in exchange therefor fresh certificates be issued by the Directors as follows, that is to say, that a fresh certificate or fresh certificate for twenty shares of Rs. 125 each fully paid up be issued in lieu of and in exchange for each certificates of one whole share of Rs. 2,500 to the holder of such last mentioned certificate whose name appears in the register of shareholders of the Corporation as the owner of the shares comprised in such certificate and that a fresh certificate or fresh certificates for five shares of Rs. 125 each fully paid up be issued in lieu of and in exchange for each certificate of one quarter share of Rs. 625 to the holder of such last mentioned certificate whose name appears in the register of shareholders of the Corporation as the owner of the shares comprised in such certificate.

4. That Article XXII. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed namely:—

"XXII. Upon the registration of every transfer of any share or shares a fee of annas four per share shall be payable to the company by the transferee thereof."

5 That Article XXVII. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be altered by striking out therefrom the words "and for every such entry a fee not exceeding one Rupee per share shall be paid by the transferee."

6 That Article LVIII. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed name'y:

"LVIII. Every shareholder shall have one vote in respect of every share of Rs. 2,500 nominal value which he holds and one vote in respect of every number of shares which shall in the aggregate be equal in nominal value of Rs. 2,500 which he holds".

7. That Article LXIX. of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted therefore namely:—

"LXIX. The qualification of a Director shall be holding in his own right of at least 50 shares of Rs. 125 each nominal value in the Corporation."

The above Resolutions if passed by the required majority will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.—Dated this 2nd day of September, 1908.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

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Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, R. DITMAR, Bombay.
Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line steamer Dido 3,127 tons Captain A M Jackson arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

The P & O Co's steamer Oriental 3,085 tons Captain W P Palmer sailed yesterday for Shanghai &c via Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Colombo—Mr & Mrs H Golding, Mr & Mrs W T Gorst & 2 infants, Mr & Mrs Jehangir & infant; for Melbourne—Mr & Mrs Fletcher; for Shanghai—1 deck.

The steamer Hild 719 tons Captain J Salvesen sailed yesterday for Bangkok &c with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda 1,960 tons Captain R S Butler sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod 3,043 tons Captain H G Fishenden arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The B.I.S.N. Co's. steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. Cole will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. via Karachi with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

The steamer Lackawana, 2,468 tons. Captain F. W. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kustendji, with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

The M. Maritimes Co's. steamer Salazie, 2,113 tons, captain Ailland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 1st September should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBarry .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell'.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 2.

Argyll.....2205 Robinson .....Cori Bros & Co
Sahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....3329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta .....2244 Young .....Bombay Co
Clan Macleod .....3043 Fishenden.....F Muir & Co
City of Lucknow2371 Beyck.....K N & Co
Dumra.....762 Cob .....M M & Co
Dido.....3127 Jackson.....F Muir & Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Fultala.....2702 Allen .....M M & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Heathdene.....3277 Tippett N F...G Mackintosh & Co
Inchborva...2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....4601 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Knara.....505...Alton .....M M & Co
Lackawana.....2468 Gray ....
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe .....M M & Co
Martin.....2439 Archer .....The Bombay Co
Nowsel Bahr.. 178 Macedo.....Sultan of Muscat
Oceana 3507Hayward ...Shanghai...27-10 P & O S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tim Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbetter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1075 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Bevill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathgarry.....4840Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Sanctoria.....2378 Ward .....The Bombay Co
Salazie...2113 Ailland...M'illes...3 9 M Maritimes & Co
Ujina.....3426 Brocq .....M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Zoroaster.... 2376 Wickham .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan MacIver	2418	Redford...	M'Goa	3-9	F Muir &Co
C&R City of Agra...	3096	Buck...	K'chi...	7-9	K N & Co
D&E Bardistan	2600...	Davies...	Dankerk	10-9	M M & Co
F Wistow Hall	2193	Meria ...	L'pool ...	5-9	K Nixon & Co
G Hild...	1145 ...	Salvesen ...	Singpore ...	2 9	F F C & Co
H Haidari	1563	DeLorine...	Mauritius.	3-9	B & P S N Co
L Conriand...	760	Ebrahim ...	Reparing...		Bo S N Co Ld
M Caledonia.....	5529	Tocque ..	London.	12-9...	P & O Co
N Strathblane	2829	Smith	Philodelphia...	-9	R A Willes
O Ahmadi...	1540	Hughes	R.S. Ports	24-9	B & P S N Co
Q Monsoori	1735	Hanna.....	R S Ports	5-9	B & P S N Co

Offside N

Rahmani...	1172	Geddie...	R S Ports...	14-9	B & P S N Co

M W D D

Urlana.....	3384	Robertson ...	N F...		M M & Co

H W V D

Lhasa.....	949	McDiarmid ...	K'chi...	4-9	M M & Co

H W P D

Ponani.....	552	Shamsudin	Repairing	Bo S N Co	Ld
Sabarmati ...	524	Mahomed	G Ports	3-9	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Hoosein...	K'chi ...	5-9	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Umta.....	3492	Phillip...	Calcutta	M M & Co
2	Olympia...	3269	Osborne	L'pool	5-9 W & A G & Co
3	Oriental...	3985	Snow	Shanghai	2-9 P & O Co
5	Meston Hall.	2727	Prowse	Newport	5-9 K N & Co
6	Colaba	3899...	Robertson ...	Mborough	7-9 M & Co
8	Wekamiya Maru...	3437	Yamawaki.....	Kobe	12-9
					N Y Kaisha
9	Trifels...	3020...	Eggert...	K'chi	3-9 W & A G & Co
10&11	Glenlyon	2654	Fairly ...	Calcutta	5-9 K N & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Summers	London	26-9 P & O Co
16	Alavi....	2324	Hill.....	Jeddah...	24-9 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Clan Macleod s ..	Fishenden ...	Liverpool, Aug 7
	Salazie s.....	Ailland	Sydney, Aug 10
	Dido s.....	Jackson	Hull, Aug 1
	Lackawana s.....	Gray	Kustendji, Aug 10

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Oriental s	Palmer.....	Shanghai &c
	Nerbudda s	Butler	Persian Gulf &c
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok &c

The steamer Dumra-Cole, for Persian Gulf, &c., obtained her portclearance on Wednesday.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Wakamiya Maru for Kobe &c.
" Arcadia for Aden.
" Fultala for Calcutta &c.

MADRAS,
ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
7	Overdale	Calcutta
14	Nairn	Calcutta
23	Nonsuch	Calcutta
27	Katterstorm	Antwerp
29	Trantenfels	Middlesbro
27	Clan Mcfarlane	Liverpool
31	Taroba	Straits
31	Pentakota	Negapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer Totomi Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 31st August.

The same Co's steamer Kagoshima Maru, left Singapore for Colombo yesterday.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Company's steamer Rubattino from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS SEPT.—2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 31 bales wool, M Valley; 15 bales wool, J Karra; 6 bales wool, M Ratansie; 21 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 25 bales cotton, B Hurbhum; 52 bales wool, M Ram Karoon; 812 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Wistow Hall s—46 bales wool, K Balkisandas; 19 bales wool, M Ratansie; 54 bales wool, Ebji Shivji; 75 bales wool, 38 bales wool, D Nanjee; 390 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 52 bales hemp, 1,008 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 1 bale silk kakoon K Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—8 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 11,040 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey; 130 cwts horns, B Esmail; 130 cwts horns, E Sewji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—55 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s—1,000 cwts horns. B Esmail: 1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wistow Hall s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, 1,000 cwts mowraseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

Olympia s—5 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 2 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Merton Hall s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 1,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamiya Maru s—1,002 bales cotton, Goculdas Dossa and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakamiya Maru s—225 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakamiya Maru s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

THE TARTAN MYSTERY.

Who wore the first tartan? That is the unsolved mystery, James Logan, the Celtic antiquary who wrote the "Scottish Gael" in 1831, quotes a Roman author to show that the bright patterns shown in the dress of the ancient Gauls had been noticed and admired by their conquerors. Enquiries were made at the Franco-British Exhibition where the tartan house of Scotland, Messrs. Neilson Shaw, and Macgregor, Glasgow, rival the rainbow with their display. The late Prime Minister was for many years a partner in this firm, and took a personal interest in its efforts to keep tartans to their original patterns. In a brochure issued by them the mystery is not solved, but tartans are very old. Many extracts are given from the "Vestiarium Scoticum" written by "Schyr Richard Unqvhard, Knycht" in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

ROYAL TARTANS.

There are six Stuart tartans. The worthy knight, Sir Richard Urquhart, described the Royal Stuart as follows:

The Clan Stewart. Quaharof is ye tartane rioale of ov high and souraine Lorde, quham owr halye fader kepe alwaye in habovndand grace. He hathe ain minglit sette, and ain red sett of seerlatte, quharof ye minglit sett is orderit on ye wys; First comethe ain lyste of blewe; nevte yrto, bot nae joinand, comethe aim greit strype of blake joinit till ain grose stripe greine, and thairto ain wyd strype of scarlat, qlk is ye mydward of ye haill sett and throuch ye sayd scarlat stryppe goethe thre sprangis, of ye quhlk, ye tua vtterward be blak of fovr threidis, and ye mydward quhite[of saxteine] or tharbye; and be ye ynward syde of ye blak lystis be twa sprangis, ye innerwarde of quhite, and ye vetterward of zallo; and yn ye vmquhile kingistym, I haue sene yn playd is partienand till his hieness persovn, quha in all ye lychte stryppis and sprangis were women of brychte golde and siluer threidis, swa as wes maist roial and fayr to behald, for ye redd sett of scarlatt yt hathe yn ye mydest ane greine stryp of saxteen threidis and nae mair.

Scottish readers may settle for themselves whether it should be Stewart or Stuart. As lord of the Isles the Prince of Wales wears the following tartan:

MakDonnald of ye Ylis . . . he hath ain blue set, and ain greine sett, quharoff ye blew sett hathe twa greit panes of blak, ane vpon ye ylk bordure yroff, and yrby twa gross sprangis of ye samen, and in ye mydward of ye ylk gren sett ane stryp quhite, the maist pairt of half ane fynger breid, and yn ye mydward of ye blew ane gross spraing reidd.

THE MCLEOD.

The McLeod tartan is celebrated in verse, and the editor of the "Vastiarium." John Sobiesky Stuart, quotes an old Gælic poem in a foot-note:

Clann-Lewid hath thre blak stryppis upon and zellow fylde, and yn ye myddest of ye zello sett ane stryp of twal threiddis scarlatt.

'Is sgiath a bhreacain a' snamh 's a' ghaoith,
Mar ghathaibh or bhuidh or bhuaidh na greine.
'Nuair dh'isleas am measg man tonn i
A' sgaoileadh a h-or chidbh thar chuann.
The wing of his plaid floated in the wind,
Like the yellow beam of the sun,
When he sinks amidst the waves
And spreads his golden hair on the sea.

MR. JOSEPH GRIFFITHS, verger of the parish church of St. Mary's, Stafford, for fifty-four years, who died last week, kept a dairy, in which he recorded that during his sixty years' association with the parish he remembered five bishops, five rectors, and five parish clerks.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARPER—August 28, at Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of W. F. B. Harper of a son.

DEATHS.

BALLANTYNE—August 27, at Madras, of cholera, the dearly loved children of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ballantyne, named Percy, Eva Belle (Bonny) and Launcelot.

BARBER—August 30, at Madras, Elsie, the only beloved daughter of George Henry and Eugenie Hyacinthe Barber, of Rochdale, Lancashire, England, and grand-daughter of Albert and Mary Gallyot, of Madras, aged 4 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 3-35m., 3-24a.; Low water, 9-6m., 2-45a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.
Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p.m.
Football, the Harwood League matches.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, September 4.—P. and O. steamer "Arcadia," with English mails of 21st August, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 52m.; High water, 4-42m., 4-23a.; Low water, 0-17m., 11-3a.

Saturday, September 5.—Cricket, Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona, away "B" Team vs. New High School, home. Elphinstone College Social Gathering of Past and Present students; Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 6-12m., 5-43a.; Low water, 0-35a.

Sunday, September 6.—12th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 7-45m., 7-15a. Low water, 0-31m., 2-8a.

Monday, September 7.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 49m.; High water, 8-55m., 8-38a; Low water, 1-54m.; 3-9a.

Tuesday, September 8.—Opening of tenders of Bombay Improvement Trust new Loan of 30 lakhs. Hingolee Press Company, Macmillan Building, 2-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 48m.; High water, 9-49m., 9-40a; Low water, 2-55m., 3-59a.

Wednesday, September 9.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m.; High water, 10-33m., 10-34a.; Low water, 3-46m., 4-42a.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Thursday) at 12-30 instead of at 11-30 o'clock.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Bawadeen Sheikh Ismail, a Khalasee (40), when working on board the s.s. "Winston Hall" on Tuesday, fell on the quay, head foremost. His skull was fractured. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital in an unconscious state. He died in the evening.

FALL FROM A HEIGHT.—Parbatee, a Hindu woman (20), was standing on a bamboo ladder at a house under construction at Dongri Street on Tuesday, when the ladder broke, and she fell on to another woman named Bhagirsthi, aged 25. The women were injured and were removed to the G. T. Hospital, where they have been detained for treatment.

POLICE NOTICE.—Some umbrellas, a hand-cart, several bunches of keys, a snuff box, an account, book, a brown waterproof, some stockings, articles of clothing and food-stuffs, a child's coat, a child's embroidered cap, a red dhotar, half of a G. C. Note, some loose cash, a copper vessel, a fan and a boa, a black dog, a female deer, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March ..... Lynwood ..... J Ord Hume
Characteristic
Piece ..... Verginia Skidaddle ... Rosenfeld
Valse ..... Wiener Frauen..... F Lebar
Selection ..... Tom Jones..... German
Serenade ..... The Warblers ..... J Perry
American
Sketch ..... Down South..... Mydelleton

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The two depressions in North-West India, yesterday, completely coalesced into a single depression of moderate intensity and centred over Bikaner. The associated rainfall occurred chiefly in Rajputana, Western half of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, and Kashmir, where some moderate to heavy falls have been recorded.

The depression in the Bay, now off the Circars Coast, is better defined than yesterday; but the pressure is relatively lowest off the South Madras Coast. Widespread rainfall occurred in South-East Madras.

In Lower Burma, the rainfall has been nearly general; in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, local; while a few scattered falls have occurred in North-East India.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Shillong and Benares, two inches; Bareilly, three-quarters of an inch; Dehra Dun, one and a half inches; Khushab and Multan, three inches; Gilgit, half an inch; Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Jaipur, Ajmer and Salem, two inches; Trichinopoly, three-quarters of an inch; Kodaikanal, one inch.

Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in a large part of the country; humidity is generally in excess in North-West India; temperature is normal or in defect.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Orissa, Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana, and local rain in Upper Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Assam, the United Provinces, Kashmir, the Central Provinces, Central India, South India and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and the North Madras Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	64·24	61·02	60·25	46·01
Wednesday, 2nd September.	0·15	0·34	0·31	0·56
Total.....	64·39	61·36	60·56	46·57
Up to same date last year...	90·12	94·01	95·17	97·76

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 2.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1906. In. cts.	Corpdg Total 1907. In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·25	57·17	45·50	88·70

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan has received 3·12 inches of rain and Rawalpindi 0·92 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily overcast. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect but night temperature is normal. Winds are north-westerly at Rawalpindi and northerly to south-easterly elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·38inch of rain and Agra 0·35inch. Cloud has decreased and skies are now clear at Cawnpore and only moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature has fallen and is in defect; the minimum continues equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly at Jhansi and north-easterly to south-easterly at the other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in Rajputana; Jaipur has received 1·83 inches, Ajmer 1·95 inches and Kotah 0·84inch. Skies continue lightly clouded in Upper Sind but moderately to heavily overcast over the rest of the division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture in Sind but is damper in Rajputana. Temperature has fallen and is low during the day, especially in Rajputana; at night it is normal or only in slight defect. Winds are north-easterly at Jacobabad but south-westerly or westerly elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat records 0·65inch of rain. Skies are heavily overcast in Cutch and North Gujarat, but over the rest of the division cloud has decreased and is only light to moderate. Humitidy is normal. Maximum temperature is lower than usual in West Central India and normal elsewhere; the minimum is every where normal. Winds are south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general in the northern half of the division; Jubbulpore has had 0·79inch, Saugor 0·16inch, Hoshangabad 0·46inch and Khandwa 0·15inch. Skies are generally moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature has risen and is now normal except for a slight defect during the day at some stations in the west. Winds are north-westerly at Akola and south-westerly to westerly elsewhere.

The Konkan.—The only rainfall of importance was 0·56inch at Bombay. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Karwar and Ratnagiri report calms and the other stations westerly or west-south-westerly winds.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports a light fall of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen slightly and is now in excess at Sholapur and Bijapur but is normal elsewhere; night temperature remains normal. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

General Remarks.—The despression from the Bay is shown to-day only as an area of relatively low pressure over the South Punjab, Rajputana and the northern districts of West Central India. Rainfall has again been general and fairly heavy in Rajputana. Multan also has had a heavy fall of 3·12 inches.

On the West Coast rain has been confined to Bombay and Surat. Local showers have fallen in the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is probable in Rajputana and local rain in the West Coast. A few falls may occur in West Central India, the Central Provinces and Gujarat.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (1st)	98·1	78·6	...	0·00
Jask	90·8	81·3	...	0·00
Muskat (1st)	93·8	84·1	...	0·00
Multan	93·8	77·0	3·12	8·29
Rawalpindi	76·4	70·1	0·92	39·49
Lahore	89·9	78·7	...	29·75
Sirsa	90·3	76·6	...	20·88
Ambala	92·5	78·9	...	16·98
Delhi	87·7	78·2	0·01	37·40
Agra	85·5	77·0	0·35	32·85
Mainpuri	87·8	77·5	0·04	24·66
Jhansi	84·0	75·0	0·05	33·79
Cawnpore	84·9	77·5	0·38	29·09
Allahabad	88·1	78·0	0·04	31·07
Jacobabad	100·1	82·8	...	2·80
Karachi	84·5	76·9	...	5·60
Ajmer	77·9	72·2	1·95	32·81
Jaipur	85·2	71·6	1·83	34·96
Kotah	80·5	75·1	0·84	38·88
Bhuj	88·6	74·5	...	11·15
Dwarka	81·8	76·2	0·03	13·33
Veraval	81·7	76·8	...	21·13
Rajkot	90·9	72·7	...	17·52
Bhavnagar Para	91·6	74·0	...	29·44
Surat	87·1	76·6	0·65	43·84
Ahmedabad	89·6	76·2	...	32·20
Deesa	87·3	73·9	...	37·40
Neemuch	80·0	72·8	...	22·47
Indore	78·1	72·1	0·04	23·84
Jubbulpore	84·0	73·3	0·79	55·62
Saugor	80·6	72·0	0·16	42·63
Hoshangabad	82·6	72·4	0·46	34·59
Khandwa	79·7	72·6	0·15	16·00
Akola	85·2	74·1	...	26·59
Amraoti	84·3	72·3	0·01	24·47
Nagpur	87·1	73·1	...	38·80
Chanda	86·2	75·6	...	47·15
Rajpur	82·5	77·4	0·56	41·31
Bombay	84·3	74·4	0·06	46·57
Ratnagiri	82·0	74·7	0·01	73·04
Mormugao	82·3	...	0·10	101·21
Karwar	85·4	71·1	...	129·35
Malegaon	87·4	71·0	0·05	9·12
Ahmednagar	81·5	67·8	0·10	6·40
Poona	93·8	72·9	...	12·40
Sholapur	90·7	69·

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

PLAGUE IN BENGAL.

THE "STATESMAN":—Though the plague has not been so destructive in Bengal as in the Punjab, the Bombay Presidency, and the United Provinces its ravages have been severe enough to make it very desirable that a more definite plague policy than has hitherto obtained should be formulated. The deaths due to this epidemic in 1907 numbered 83,602, a mortality greater than that of small-pox and dysentery combined. The total last year was considerably in excess of the mortality of 1906, when 59,619 plague deaths occurred, though happily less than the mortality of 1905, when the deaths numbered 126,084. A pestilence which costs 268,765 lives in three years obviously demands the gravest attention. Unfortunately, the Government of Bengal are hampered like other Governments, by the failure of Science to produce a remedy which admits of universal application, and the result is that a number of methods were tried, but not on a scale which could yield any sure conclusion, or establish the efficacy of any particular prophylactic. Efforts have been made to induce the people to have recourse to inoculation, but there was no adequate response. The most successful work towards the adoption of this remedy was at Bhagalpur, where 1,668 persons were operated upon, largely through the exertions of a retired assistant surgeon and an enthusiastic pleader. The total number of operations throughout Bengal was, however, only 2,766, and of this aggregate inoculations in hospitals and jails, where the process was more or less compulsory, formed a large proportion. One great difficulty in connection with inoculation is that disagreeable symptoms usually follow such as febrile reaction, pain, and malaise. Hence people prefer the risk of plague for themselves though curiously enough they are according to one report, "fairly willing to have their children inoculated." Until unpleasant consequences are obviated there can be little hope of the general adoption of inoculation. Chemical disinfection has been almost wholly discontinued, and wisely in view of the fact that disinfection will not get rid of the rat or of the rat flea which is known to be the active agent in plague distribution. It is disappointing however to read in the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner that more was not done to test the practical value the of application of kerosine oil emulsion or some similar emulsion. The use of emulsions as a means of ridding a house of infected fleas has yielded remarkable results in laboratory experiments, and it is important that the effects in popular practice should be noted. But, though this expedient was tried at Bhagalpur, Shahabad and Palamau, "no definite records have been kept." Rat-killing, which is in many respects the most desirable method of coping with the plague, seems to have been carried on with some vigor in various parts of the plague-stricken region, and in one circle alone over half a million rats were killed. But a cheap and effectual method of waging war against the rat has still to be discovered. The nature of the problem is very clearly set forth in the Report of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory for 1907, which has just been issued. The prolific nature of the rat, we read, is such that one pair can multiply to sixty rats in the course of the year. Any mode of destruction, therefore, which does not bring about some approach to extermination can be of no permanent utility. As has often been pointed out, plague spreads rapidly among rats and is a very deadly desease among them; yet after ten years of the ravages of plague the rat population of Bombay is not much smaller than it was before the advent of the epidemic. The required agent of destruction must accordingly be more fatal to the rat than plague itself. Various preparations have been put forward as possessing this merit, but the experiments at the Bombay Laboratory do not bear out the pretensions of two recent and much vaunted destroyers, Ratin and Danyz Virus, and Captain Glen Liston is driven to the conclusion that "the capturing of rats in traps is, perhaps, in the end the most successful and economical way of keeping down the rat population." The necessity of falling back on so primitive a device indicates very plainly the small progress achieved by man in his struggle with the chief of his vermin foes.

THE PATENT ACT.

THE "STATESMAN":—The statement made by Reuter that, in consequence of the operation of the new Patents and Designs Act, "there is every prospect that £25,000,000 will be invested in England for the manufacture of articles previously made abroad" confirms what was said in these columns some months ago as to the enormous importance of the change effected by Mr. Lloyd George in the English Patent laws. Hitherto foreign manufacturers have been able to take out patents in the United Kingdom with no intention of working them and solely for the purpose of preventing the invention or improvement from being used by English manufacturers. This expedient was wholly opposed to the spirit of our patent laws, which give protection to an inventor not simply or mainly for his own benefit but in the interests of the industry to which his invention applies. It is right that one who by labour and ingenuity designs some new process should for a fixed period have the reward which his discovery merits, for otherwise inventors would have no inducement to devote time and money to the researches necessary to perfect an invention. If, however, this exclusive use tends, as in the case of a patent worked abroad, to injure British industries, then obviously the object of the Patent laws is defeated, and the British Government were perfectly justified in placing before foreign inventors the alternatives of working their patents in England or of losing the protection given by those patents. It has been alleged that the new Act is in reality a Protectionist measure, though passed by a Liberal Free Trade Government. But it is difficult to understand the reasoning on which this charge is based. The Act does not exclude foreign goods or subject them to a penalising tariff. The foreign manufacturer is at liberty to produce his goods abroad, and they will be admitted into Great Britain duty free. Nor is any bounty given to the British manufacturer. All that the Act does is to obviate a palpable abuse of our Patent laws. Free Trade and Protection do not enter into the question. It is gratifying, however, that foreign manufacturers, rather than face the competition of British makers working under Free Trade conditions, have preferred to avail themselves of the advantages of Free Trade by establishing factories and works in England. It is said that the Manchester Ship Canal will shortly be lined with foreign factories and that rural Cheshire will be transformed into a hive of industry. These developments are all so much gain to English commerce and to the British working man. Nor will the British inventor lose anything, for he is already subject abroad to the conditions affecting patents which are now to be enforced in England.

THE LOYALIST MOVEMENT.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—In our correspondence columns will be found two letters, one from the Dorai Rajah of Pudukotta and the other from a European merchant, supporting the suggestion made by other correspondents that wholesome political literature should be distributed as an antidote to seditious publications and speeches. Both of our correspondents promise contributions towards the Fund started by Mr. Dangar's donation, which we recently acknowledged, and that Fund thus amounts to Rs. 75. We hope that others, and especially Indian gentlemen of influence, will come forward with further contributions now that the scheme has approched the practical stage, and that a strong Committee will be formed without delay to carry out work which is so urgently required. Little need be said as to the composition of the pamphlet which is to be distributed, for that is a matter to be settled by those who undertake the distribution of it. It is, however, highly desirable that a pamphlet of the character which our correspondents have in mind should not seem to be the protest of a single person, and were it not for the limits which lack of funds may place on the enterprise, we would advocate the inclusion of other expressions of moderate, enlightened and loyal opinion besides those to which our correspondents refer. Under the circumstances, however, it would perhaps be wiser to reproduce only the two contributions referred to, and to prefix to them a brief declaration of the views of the Committee which undertakes their distribution. It ought to be made clear to those who will read the pamphlet that its authors speak not only for themselves but for a Committee representative of the most thoughtful section of the people.

As the substance of the pamphlet it is proposed to issue has already been brought before the English reading section of the population of this Presidency in our columns, the bulk of whatever funds may be raised should, we think, be devoted to re-issuing such articles and letters as the Committee select in the vernaculars. There is another reason for regarding the distribution of such wholesome literature in the vernaculars as more important than its reproduction in English, and that reason we need hardly say, is that the less educated portion of the people is the most likely to be gulled by the dangerous and absurd doctrine of disloyal agitators. If a Committee can be formed in Madras with representatives in the principal towns of the Presidency, the distribution of such literature could be carried out with good results. It would be unduly optimistic to suppose that a single pamphlet, however persuasive in argument and however widely distributed, would produce immediately discernible effects. But even where it did not convince, it would at least force the classes for whom it is intended to realise that there is a view of the duty of the people to their rulers very different from that put before them by demagegues and seditious prints. Because much cannot be done that is no reason for doing nothing, and the sooner the people are convinced that very many of their educated fellow countrymen are prepared to carry on a loyal propaganda as vigorously as the sedition-monger conducts his disloyal agitation, the better. The whole matter ought to be put to the masses in its simplest form. They are being asked by the Government and by the most farsighted of their own countrymen to support the Administration and to assist in the maintenance of order. They are being asked to do this much less in the interests of the Government than in their own interests, for while the spread of a spirit of contempt for authority might seriously embarass the Government so long as the administration were conducted by normal methods, the moment disorder became really widespread, those methods would be abandoned. The Government will continue to govern, but whether by mild methods or severe depends on the extent to which the people themselves guarantee the maintenance of order. It is in their own interests, therefore, that they are required oppose any attempt to destroy those conditions under which the administration can be carried on without coercion.

CALCUTTA AT NIGHT

THE "INDIAN DAYLY NEWS":—We are glad to notice that the special committee of the Calcutta Corporation, which is hammering out the details of the new gas contract, is doing its business in a particularly prudent and workmanlike way. The central point of the whole matter is that the present cost of lighting the city is too expensive for us, so long as we are overburdened with the necessary provision of a new water system and the drainage of the Fringe area, and so long as the Improvement Scheme hangs like a thunder-clond over the financial horizon, Calcutta lighting is supposed to be paid from a 2 per cent. rate, but last year this income was less than the cost of lighting by Rs. 66,000, and it is estimated that this year it will be less by Rs. 63,000, the deficit being supplied out of the General Fund. The Gas Company has informed the Special Committee that under the proposed new contract 23 per cent. more gas will be supplied to the city than at present. Directly this fact became evident, the committee very rightly demanded that the Gas Company should postpone its improvement so as to keep the consumption within the old figure and make a proportionate reduction in the price. If this were done, it would cause a saving of Rs. 98,000 and do more than wipe out the deficit. It would be nice, of course, to have Calcutta illuminated as though the year were one perpetual "Dewali" night. But since the money i not available, it is better to retain our present system and remove what is virtually the annual insolvency of the lighting fund. The Gas Company have yet to consider this proposal ; and we trust it will agree to it without further negotiations ; for the position of the Committee is so sound as to be almost unassailable, and it may rest assured that it has the whole of the city behind it. The Company has shown itself moderately reasonable up to the present. It has consented to forego the charge for new lanterns for 9,500 lamps at Rs. 55 each, or a matter of Rs. 5 1-4 lakhs. It has consented, also, to construct new mains at its own expense—a matter of Rs. 3 1-4 lakhs or more. The sole condition of these two are that the contract should run for twenty years. As regards hours of lighting, it will be remembered that the Corporation specified3,914 while the Company tendered only for 3,650. The Committee requested the Company to accept the rate tendered for the original hours, and upon refusal offered an increase of rate in the Company's favour. The Company, however, wanted 4 annas more added to the rate, upon which the Committee withdrew their offer. It was at this period that the proposal was made to retain our present lighting and keep within the limits of our means. It is sheer foolishness to waste money on a gorgeous display of light without the money to pay for it. Aladdin's Palace is all very well, but— !

THE Paris "Figaro" states that ; owing to the Constitution of Spain, King Alfonso will not be able to leave his country at the same time as the baby Prince of Asturias. It is probable, therefore that Queen Victoria Eugenie will be accompanied only by her two children during her stay with Princess Beatrice in the Isle of Wight.

THE Hon. John Collier, in the "Straud Magazine," says his pictures are the outcome of a theory that artists should preferably paint their own times, and also that the portrayal of emotion is a very important part of painting. "Consequently, I like to paint little dramas of everyday life, and to paint them as they really happen, with a studious avoidance of exaggeration and theatricality. And then they call me 'sensational,' and talk drivel about 'problems.'"

ALIPORE APPROVER MURDERED.

Gossain Shot Dead in Jail.

SEVEN REVOLVERS FOUND IN THE JAIL.

A profound sensation was caused when it became known that Norendra Nath Gossain, the accused who was arrested at Serampore in connection with the Anarchist Conspiracy and who subsequently became approver, had been shot dead in the Alipore Central Jail Hospital, writes the "Statesman."

It will be remembered that on Thursday last the proceedings in the trial of the second batch of the accused before Mr. L. Birley, District Magistrate of Alipore, were postponed on account of the absence of Satyendra Nath Bose, one of the accused. It so happened that in the jail hospital, at the same time, was Kanai Lall Dutt, who belongs to the first batch of accused committed for trial. These are the men who were responsible for yesterday's crime.

Up to the actual occurrence, and indeed some time after it, the circumstances of the affair are shrouded in the greatest mystery. The questions : "Who took the revolvers inside the jail ?" "How did they reach the accused ?" have still to be answered and also the further question : "How could the accused have remained in possession of the weapons in the jail hospital ?" "The jail authorities maintain with earnest emphasis that the accused have been watched and that the usual precautions in respect of everything going inside the gate, and regarding the accused under trial in the case, have been observed.

The mystery regarding the possession of the revolvers is the more striking because one at least of the weapons was not small and therefore easily secreted, but big and bulky of an old Irish constabulary type. It is said this pistol is similar to one found at Manicktolla.

So far as can be gathered, Satyendra Bose had sent word from the hospital to the Superintendent of the Jail that he was prepared to make a confession, whereupon the deceased Gossain was sent with convict warder Higgins, whose case at the High Court Sessions a couple of years ago will be remembered, to the hospital with the idea that Bose should be "sounded," as to his real intention, and what he had to say, in the presence of the approver. With them went another European convict (Linton, convicted in the more recent Presidency General Hospital Case at Alipore). When the men reached the hospital Satyendra Nath Bose and Kanai Lall Dutt, the accused, were standing or sitting on near their beds, and when they saw Gossain they stooped and picked up from under the blankets two revolvers, and then made a rush towards Gossian, who was still with his European escort. The former seeing this at once bolted, and the two accused fired at and missed him. Higgins and Linton pluckily closed in when more shots were fired. Higgins was shot through the right hand and Linton in the head and the latter was also brutally assaulted with the butt end of the bigger of the weapons. Both men, of course, fell back and then ensued a wild chase. Gossain had not got very far, having rushed in the direction of the jail mill, and Satyendra and Dutt sped after him. The latter fired first and shot Gossain in the leg. When the pursuers had gained still further and all the men were indeed almost in a group, Satyendra fired and shot the unfortunate Gossain, at almost point-blank distance, through the lungs. He fell and died almost instantaneously.

What the staff of warders on duty inside the jail were doing, nobody knows ; but in the meantime somebody struck the huge gong, always sounded in the event of untoward happenings, and the sound reached the District Superintendent of Police who at the time was parading the police in the large compound at the Alipore Courts a short distance away. With much promptitude he got together a body of twenty-five armed constables and proceeded to the jail. It is difficult to say whether the two men had been captured before their arrival or not. Though at Alipore it was stated that after they had killed their victim they "gave" themselves up.

The charges entered against the two men are the murder of Norendra Nath Gossain by the use of a revolver (Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code) and the attempted murder of convict warder Higgins (Section 307 of the Code) and causing grievous hurt to convict Linton (Section 324 of the Code) in the Alipore Central Jail on the morning of August 31st.

Very shortly after the occurrence information was despatched to the District Magistrate and Mr. A. W. Marr, the Joint Magistrate, proceeded to the jail and opened a judicial inquiry into all the circumstances. These proceedings were strictly confidential and occupied some hours. Mr. Birley later went to the jail and discharged the formalities pertaining to his duties as District Magistrate.

It is understood that in a subsequent search seven revolvers (another account says three) were found inside the jail which cannot be accounted for.

At the Alipore Court in Mr. Birley's room, where the other accused were in the dock, the wildest rumours were afloat. Some had it that a bomb had been flung into the cells which were wrecked and three persons had been killed. Others again said that Barendro Ghosh had fired the shots; but both these stories were speedily disproved.

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

A "Statesman" representative interviewed Mr. Emmerson, the Superintendent of the Jail, who gave the following facts:—

It appears that about 7 A.M. yesterday, Satyendro Nath Bose of Midnapore and Kanai Lal Dutta of Chandernagore sent word to the authorities from the jail hospital, where they were confined as sick prisoners, that they wished to make a confession. The approver, Norendra Nath Gossain, with a European convict warder, named Higgins, went to the two men to sound them. As soon as they got to the door of the hospital however, the two men rushed out each armed with a revolver and opened fire on the approver, who ran away in the direction of the mill. Higgins with the help of another European prisoner, named Linton, tried to prevent the two armed men from following, when the accused immediately fired at them, with the result that both were injured, Higgins in the right wrist and Linton in the head. The prisoners then rushed after Norendra and fired, one bullet taking effect in the thigh. Then Satyendra rushed up and getting quite close to the approver fired point blank at his chest, the bullet penetrating his lungs, killing him on the spot.

The alarm was at once given and the District Superintendent of Police, Alipore, immediately went with a force of the Alipore Reserve Police, and the two men were arrested and charged with murder and attempted murder. How the prisoners managed to get the revolvers remains a mystery, but the day before was visiting day and the prisoners received a large number of visitors.

Mr. Emmerson told our representative that he had spoken against these visits being permitted on several occasions, but they were still permitted.

When the van in charge of European Police Officers reached the jail, to take the accused to the court, as usual, the driver was requested to wait outside, and the prisoners would be brought out. Later the men were brought outside the jail singly after being searched, and then placed in the van.

When the accused reached the Court it was found that they were dressed more sparsely than is usual. A pleader asked them the reason and he was informed that their bedding, etc., was suddenly searched that morning and taken from them, and only sufficient clothing was returned to them to enable them to be present in Court. This action by the jail authorities was, they say, the first intimation they had of the occurrences.

THE MYSTERY OF THE REVOLVERS.

HOW WERE THEY SMUGGLED IN?

Of course many theories have been advanced as to the means by which the revolvers came to the hands of the two prisoners. As to their motive no theory is necessary ; it stands out clear beyond all the circumstances of the affair—revenge ; for not once, nor twice, but several times during the days which the deceased was in attendance at the court were the accused heard to threaten Gossain that his day was not far distant. But as regards the revolvers all his surmise and theory, for if either or both of the two accused, now freshly charged with the murder of their quondam accomplice, have made statements the fact has been carefully hidden by the Alipore officials.

It is known, however, that during their stay in hospital both men have been permitted to receive visitors—men and women. Were the weapons conveyed to them by this medium? The most rigid precautions are ordered in such cases, and in the case of women visitors, wardresses are supposed to be on hand for the search purposes of a search. It is known, too, that both men were permitted to receive visitors of both sexes on Sunday. Were they searched ? was the question on the lips of police and pleaders at the Alipore Courts yesterday. It is said, too, that Sunday's visitors were permitted to take into the jail parcels for their friends among the accused. Were those parcels opened and examined ? Again it is asked : Are the under-warders in the jails trustworthy ? Is it possible to induce them to smuggle articles into the jail compound ? A police officer, who was asked the question, declined to answer : he also declined to say that they could not be so induced. Another point to be considered is that other accused (in the same case) were also in the hospital at the time (in another room.) Their effects were closely searched, but nothing beyond that which is allowed to them was found.

Perhaps the most possible theory of all is that the weapons were conveyed to their destination by women visitors. There were several on Sunday, and it is believed no wardresses were present to search them. Their clothing is usually voluminous, and it would be easy for them to secrete fairly bulky articles. It is, it is true, difficult to associate Bengali women, usualy gentle and refined, with an illicit arms traffic ; but there seems to be not much doubt that if they are not to be reckoned with in this case, the more serious question of collusion of the lower staff has to be fully considered.

To refer again to the theory that the weapons were conveyed by women visitors it is well to remember that that in his remarks to our reporter Mr. Emmerson, Superintendent of the Jail, declared himself very strongly against the practice of permitting visitors to see the accused in the conspiracy case, and had actually formally protested against it; and another jail official told another of our representatives that on visitors' days the resources of the jail staff were considerably taxed.

MONKEYS MAY BE TAUGHT TO TALK.

Their Vocal Apparatus Same as Man's.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell, whose name is so well-known in connection with the telephone invention, is trying to teach monkeys to talk, but the idea on which he is proceeding is wholly different from that which has furnished inspiration to Mr. R. L. Garner, who penetrated the jungles of the baboon in Africa with an aluminum cage and a phonograph—the former being for occupancy by himself while engaged in his studies and the latter for recording the speech of any gorillas or other friendly simian creatures that might happen his way.

Mr. Garner has sought only to study the language of wild monkeys. Professor Bell's idea is to take young monkeys, captured in infancy, and teach them how to talk. The weakness of Mr. Garner's method lies in the fact that no wild animal has much to say for itself. Take the parrot for example. In a state of nature this most conversational of birds seems to be not even imitative. Though the tropical forests which it inhabits are vocal from sunrise to sunset, it mimics nothing, its sole notes being a harsh croaking and screaming.

The mere fact that wild monkeys do not say much is no proof that they are not capable of learning to talk if captured in babyhood and properly trained. A monkey has exactly the same throat and mouth structure as a human being. Its vocal aparatus is the same as ours. Why, then, should it not be able to learn how to speak ?

In a state of nature monkeys do undoubtedly say things. That is to say, like other animals, they utter a few vocal sounds which express various wants and emotions. But they possess nothing which can properly be likened to the articulate speech of human beings.

The Professor was led into this investigation in a very curious way. His wife was born entirely deaf. This meant, of course that she could not speak. He became her teacher while she was still a young girl, and, by the adoption of original methods of his own, taught her to speak, afterwards marrying her.

If such a thing could be accomplished, why, thought Professor Bell, might it not be possible to teach monkeys to talk ? It is true that the simian intelligence is enormously inferior to that of a human being ; but, on the other hand, the monkey is able to hear. Nobody ever heard of a deaf and dumb monkey. One advantage might offset, to a great extent, the other disadvantage.

EXTENSIVE VOCABULARY OF CHICKENS.

We are accustomed to refer to the lower animals as "dumb" merely because we are unable to understand what they say. There is no question of the fact that they have their own languages. Chickens, for example, possess a very extensive vocabulary. Furthermore, it is certain that animals of any tribe know how to make themselves understood by one another. The dog understands our language much better than we understand his. But, when it comes to articulate speech, there is no such thing in nature, save among human beings. And apparently, no other creature is capable of it, except the monkey, which, as Professor Bell says, has the requisite structural equipment the only difficulty being to persuade the animal to use it.

There is no question of the fact that the parrot, though markedly inferior to the monkey in intelligence, understands at least some of the words it utters. Why should not our arboreal cousin do the same? But it is obvious that instruction would have to be begun in baby-hood—as, indeed, is the case with all kinds of birds that are taught to talk or to sing tunes. Parrots for market are taken from the nests, many of them before they have any feathers at all

THE CAMERA AS A DETECTIVE.

How Photography Aids Justice.

In interesting developmeat in the application of photography to the elucidation of criminal mysteries has been recently reported. In the case of a man accused of the murder of a woman, the question arose whether there were stains of blood on the accused man's clothes. A photographer, entering the witness box, showed to the magistrate some coloured photographs of various articles of clothing that it was stated had been worn by the accused man. The photographs exhibited ruddy stains on the clothes, and the photographer averred that these were stains of blood. He had, he explained, passed a fine jet of oxygen gas under considerable pressure over certain dark stains hardly observable by the naked eye, on the clothes. Under the gas the stains became ruddy. He had then photographed them by the new colour process.

A JUST SENTENCE.

Strangely enough, the first case in which microphotography is recorded as playing a part in medical jurisprudence was a trial in which the accused person was himself a medical man. The prisoner was a doctor who had established himself in practice in a town in the South of France. He worked up a considerable practice. All was going well with him when suddenly there appeared in the same place a rival doctor who in a short time succeeded in wresting from him a large share of the public's patronage. One day the newcomer received a mysterious present of game. He looked upon the birds as the testimony of some patient's gratitude. The result proved that the present had originated from some person actuated by no such agreeble motives. The doctor's wife having partaken of the birds, was taken ill, and for a time lay at death's door. The birds had been poisoned. An analytical expert to whom they were submitted, having subjected them to an examination, produced in court photographs of the isolated crystals of atropine he had succeeded in discovering in the birds. That evidence resulted in the prisoner receiving eight years at the "travaux forces."

The first case in which photographs of magnified blood corpuscles produced for the purpose of differentiating between human blood and that of various animals was that of a man accused of murder and tried before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. The question was whether the stains upon a knife, with which it was averred the prisoner had murdered his victim. were the stains of human blood. An expert declared he had no doubt about it. Microphotography showed that there was a distinct difference between the sizes of the corpuscles of human blood and that of different animals. But microphotography had not at that time established its reliability as it has since, and the Lord Chief Justice seems to have looked at it with some suspicion. The witness, he said, "had shown them the marvellous powers of the modern microscope. At the same time, admitting the great advantages of science, they were coming to great niceties indeed when they speculated upon things almost beyond perception, and he would advise the jury not to convict on this scientific speculation alone."

FORGERY.

The late Robert Pinkerton, the celebrated American detective, declared that photography had almost been the ruin of the professional forger. It has filled his path with thorns. Microphotography reveals any tampering with the surface of paper or parchment in the most astounding fashion. The deadly eye of the camera searches out otherwise invisible things. When enlarged photographs were made of the forged documents manufactured by Piggott, the accuser of John Stewart Parnell, the manner in which the forgeries had been concocted was perfectly plain. The letters had been laboriously traced letter by letter from real writing in the hand of Parnell. The photographs showed the pencil marks below the ink—the trempling of the hand in applying the ink over the pencil.

An immense number of the forgeries of olden times consisted in obliterating certain words in an original document with acids and substituting others in the space they had occupied. No acid will, however, so effectually obliterate writing that the eye of the camera will not bring it to light, while it will also detect the action of the acid on the paper.

CONCERNING WILLS.

Then what about the inks in which the original document and the forgery have been written ? By means of a colour sensitive plate a marvellous difference will probably be shown between them In a case some time ago the word "may" in a document had been altered to another more agreeable to the forger. Both the words had, to the naked eye, been written in the same ordinary black ink. A colour sensitive plate revealed that the alteration in the document was in an entirely different fluid. The inference that it had not been made by the writer of the document was irresistible. Differences in ink have led to the conviction of many a criminal. One of the most damning pieces of evidence against a murderer a short time back was a will he produced. It was the will of a dead woman, and the question was whether it was a forgery. It was shown that the alleged will and the signature of the women to it were in one ink, but the signatures of the witnesses to the will were each in different ink. How could anyone believe, in the face of that fact, that all those signatures were appended at the same time ?

A POPULAR DELUSION.

There is one popular delusion with regard to the possibilities of the camera in the detection of crime that is cherished by some people. It is widely believed that the victim of a murderer may retain on the retina of his or her eye the protrait of the assassin, and that a photograph of the dead person's eye may reveal the culprit's picture. At the time of the Mersthan Tunnel mystery many people suggested that the police were lax in not taking photographs of the eyes of the victim, Miss Money. It seems almost a pity to shake a belief which has been found so useful by the writers of sensational novels, but the truth must be told. The camera, great as are its powers, cannot achieve this feat. It is true that Professor Kuehne of Heidelburg, and Professor Boll, of Vienna, managed working with most elaborate precautions, to secure something like the photograph of objects retained on the retina of a rabbit. But this result was arrived at under such scientific conditions as could never obtain save in the laboratory of the experimentalist.

THE new Kent Control of Dogs Order provides that no dog shall be allowed out between sunset and sunrise without effective restraint. The first summons under this order was heard at the Bromley Police Court, when Edward Gillham, of St. Ann's Lodge, Orpington, was summoned for allowing his dog to be out at night. The Bench said that as it was a new regulation with which people were not yet acquainted, they would order the defendant to pay the costs only.

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This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

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It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

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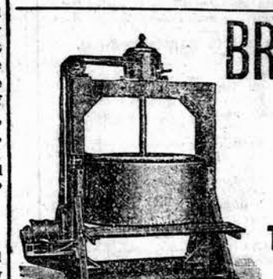

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Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE TILAK SEDITION TRIAL.

The Rule Argued.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday morning, his Lordship the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, with whom presided on the Bench, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, heard the arguments on the rule issued to the Crown to show cause why certificate should not be granted to Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who was convicted and sentenced under Sections 124A. and 153A, of the Indian Penal Code, in the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, the certificate to be to the effect that his (Mr. Tilak) was a fit case to go before his Majesty's Privy Council.

Mr. Robertson instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown to show cause against the rule, while Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Raghwaya, Bhimji and Nagindas, appeared in support of the rule.

The rule was granted on the following three paragraphs of Mr. Tilak's petition to the Court.

That the learned Judge acted illegally in trying the said petitioner at one and the same trial for at least three offences, not of the same kind and not committed in the same transaction, contrary to the express provisions of Section 233 of the Criminal Procedure Code and in opposition to the said petitioner's objection, thereby vitiating the whole trial and rendering it illegal, null and void "ab initio."

That the learned Judge acted illegally in passing two sentences under Section 124A. and under section 153A, if it be held by the Court that the transaction is one and the same, but your petitioner submits that the transaction is not the same as ruled by the learned Judge.

That the learned Judge acted illegally in passing two sentences one under Section 124A and the other under Section 153A. in case No. 17 upon one article and upon the one and the same act.

In opening the argument Mr. Baptista said that the accused's case was that in spite of the objections taken by him at the time of the trial, the trial had been conducted illegally. The first objection, he submitted, was with regard to the joinder of charges.

The Chief Justice said that the accused, it appeared, did not urge the same argument and raise the same point on which counsel had obtained the rule. What the accused seemed to have urged at the time was that it would be illegal to amalgamate two charges, which were committed separately by the Magistrate. His objection to the joinder of charges was based on the ground of inconvenience.

Mr. Baptista then argued that there was absolutely no connection between the offence under Section 124A and that under Section 153A. The two offences suggested distinct facts and required different evidence to meet. The two offences, he submited, were, as a matter of fact, so distinct that they could not fall within Section 236 of the Criminal Procedure Code or written clauses 1, 2 and 3 of Section 235 of the same Code. In respect of the misjoinder, counsel submitted that the trial had contravened the provisions of Sections 233 of the Procedure Code and that it constituted an illegality which vitiated the whole trial unless it came under the exceptional cases specified in section 234, 235, 236 and 239. Counsel further submitted that none of those exceptions applied to the present case. The fundamental rule was that there should be separate trial for each offence and a contravention of it had been held by the Privy Council to be an incurable illegality. The first requisite of the joinder was that the offences must be of one and the same kind. They must be not only under the same section but the amount of punishment must be the same. Here in this case the maximum punishment for the offence under Section 124A was transportation for life while that for the offence under Section 153A was two years' rigorous imprisonment and no transportation. The joinder, therefore, did not come within Section 234. It did not come even within Sections 235 and 236 which dealt with the same transaction. Apparently the intention of the legislature in framing these sections was to prevent confusion and embarrassment.

Counsel submitted that a combination of Sections 234 and 235 was not possible, because they were mutually destructive. Section 234 looked exclusively to the number of offences, the sameness of the offences, and the time during which they were committed, without having regard to the number of transactions; whereas section 238 looked exclusively to the sameness of the transaction and was indifferent to the kind of offence or the number of offences, or the time during which the transaction lasted. Section 234 excluded what section 235 included, and they could not be combined.

JOINDER OF CHARGES.

Continuing Mr. Baptista said that in 14 Allahabad, page 502 it was held to be irregular to try charges of robbery and murder together. It was held to be an irregularity in the proceeding. Counsel then relied on 40 Punjab Recorder, page 4 of the Criminal Rulings in which it was held that the trial was bad for misjoinder of charges. Section 233 of the Criminal Procedure distinctly laid down that for every distinct offence there shall be a separate charge and every such charge shall be tried separately and the exceptions were provided in section 234 and 235 and 236 and 239.

The Chief Justice: Do you say then that the accused in this case should have been tried separately under sections 124A and 153A?

Mr. Baptista:—That is my contention, my Lord.

The Chief Justice:—The object of criminal law is to secure a conviction for the commission of offences.

Mr. Baptista then quoted 30 Madras, page 328 in which it was held irregular to try three distinct acts of criminal breach of trust together with charges for three distinct acts of falsification of accounts. It was held by Justice Subramaniya Iyer that the error was not only an irrigularity but also an illegality which vitiated the charge and the conviction was set aside. In 10 Calcutta Weekly Notes page 32, it was held that the joinder of charges was illegal. Counsel then showed that sections 234 and 239 cannot be combined together. The word offence and transaction referred to in the sections should not be read in the plural. Counsel then submitted that the offence indicated in section 153A of the Penal Code was enacted in 1898 and that the articles charged should be read as a whole to detmermine the nature of the charge. The whole article was absorbed by the charge. If the whole would comes under section 153A, what is left in the article for the application of the other section 124A. Counsel contended that the Judge acted illegally in trying his client at one and the same trial for at least three officers, not of the same kind, and not committed in the same transaction, contrary to the express provision of Section 233 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Justice Batchelor: Suppose a charge is made under Section 124A and he is tried; when the trial is proceeding the prosecution finds that another charge should be added under Section 153A?

Mr. Baptista: If the transactions are different, there must be two separate charges and he must be tried separately.

The Chief Justice: Is there no provision in section 235 to try the two charges together?

Mr. Baptista: That section contemplates the conviction of only one of the charges. The whole trial was not based on this section but upon section 235.

Coming to the question of sentence, Mr. Baptista submitted that there were three convictions and three sentences. Assuming the trial was legal, there cannot be two sentences on section 124 A. If 124A and 153A came within the provision of section 326, then there could be only one sentence and the infliction of three sentences was illegal.

Mr. Baptista finished his address by yesterday evening and Mr. Robertson will address the Court to-morrow against the grant of the rule.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Knight presided at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

OLD OFFENDERS SENTENCED.

Moti Arjoon, who pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, was sentenced by his Lordship to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mahomed Husain, who also pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, was also sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

MIDNIGHT MURDER AT KAMATIPURA.

Rama Dharma, a mill-hand, was charged with killing his wife Tani, and causing hurt to Bhagi, her grand-mother, with a razor, in Stable-street, Kamatipura, on the 11th July about midnight Mr. D. B. Binning, with whom was the Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. G. K. Gadgil, defended the accused.

The following gentlemen were empannelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. H. P. Stringfellow, foreman.

Mr. G. W. Cross	Mr. U. D. Thakar
Mr. G. M. Wilson	Mr. H. S. Johnston
Mr. K. E. Mackenzie	Mr. J. S. Nerurker
Mr. D. Carmichael	Mr. A. Pell

Mr. Binning opened the case. He said, the accused lived with Tani, Bhagi, and Saku and Vikia in a room. Saku awoke on feeling as if someone was in the act of cutting her throat, the accused kneeling over her. She also saw Bhagi lying bleeding, and Tani dead. Medical evidence showed, that there was a gaping wound crossing the neck, and dividing the wind-pipe.

Captain Gordon-Tucker, I. M.S., Police Surgeon, deposed about the nature of the injuries on Tani and Bhagi.

Other evidence was recorded.

The accused, in answer to the Court, said it was true he committed the murder of his wife, because he found she was not faithful to him, and that her mother and her grandmother were aiding her in her misconduct. She had once eloped up-country, and he had informed the police about it. On one occasion, she had provided her paramours with funds by pledging her ornaments. On another occasion, she ran away with one Gangid, and accused discovered her in a stable opposite to his room. On the day of the murder, she was absent all day from the house. In answer to his inquiry, her mother told him she had gone to a house of ill fame. On her return home at night she made an answer corroborative of her mother's statement, and said she did not want him as her husband. At a later hour, she went out of the house with only a sheet on her person. Accused followed her, and saw her climbing over the parapet wall of the stable and going inside. Accused climbed over the wall and caught her in her misconduct. He struck the paramour, and brought his wife back to his room. He lost all self-control and got very much excited. He did not know what to do, and he thought his life was useless. He attempted at first to cut his own throat, but he had not sufficient courage to complete the deed. He then cut his wife's throat. As her mother was assisting her, he attacked her also. He hoped his Lordship would be merciful to him.

Mr. Binning, in summing up the evidence, said the main facts were now clearly established; and he must say it was a case of a cold-blooded and cruel murder without any provocation and without any excuse at all. There were domestic quarrels between the wife and the husband but such quarrels were no excuse for murder.

Mr. Gadgil, for the defence, urged that the main question was whether there was grave and sudden provocation, which would reduce the prisoner's crime to one of culpable homicide. The learned counsel reviewed the evidence at great length to show the instances of the provocation which the accused had been receiving for a whole year.

His Lordship briefly summed up the case to the jury. They were told to come to a clear conclusion whether the accused had received such grave and sudden provocation as would reduce his offence to one of culpable homicide.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the accused not guilty of murder, but guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but with the intention to cause death. On the second charge, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment for the first charge, and to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge.

THE "HIND SWARAJIA" CASE.

On the application of Mr. Binning, his Lordship fixed the hearing of the "Hind Swarajia" case to come on at 12-30 p. m. instead of 11-30 a. m. to-day (Thursday.)

The Court adjourned at 6-35 p. m. till 12-30 p.m. to-day.

We learn from a Nova Scotia correspondent, the "Standard of Empire" says, that at last the Micmac Indian has taken to the divorce court, and for the first time in the history of Nova Scotia the aborigine figures on the docket of this branch of the law court which has grown up with British civilisation. Never before has a Micmac been known to figure even as a witness in the divorce court in Nova Scotia. The petitioner is the husband, and both he and the co-respondent are Indians.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DADA ABOO.

Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for a creditor, Mahomed Ismail, and asked for a rule nisi against insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed. The application was granted.

RE HAJI ABDUL RAHIM HAJI PATEL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked that the hearing of the rule nisi for revocation of the adjudication order, which was fixed for that day, should be postponed for a fortnight. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, for a creditor, said he had no objection to the application. His Lordship granted the application.

RE SHANKER BHICAGETT.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for the firm of Balkrishna Gordhandas, appeared and opposed an application made by the insolvent in person for an interim order. His Lordship refused the application.

RE LULLOOBHOY CHHAGANLAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. B. J. Desai, for the official Assignee, applied for an order for the examination of the insolvent and one Vithaldas Muncharam. His Lordship granted the application.

RE MEGHRAJ GUNGABUX.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order for a month.

RE MUMOHANDAS DAMODER AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE SAVAILAL JAMNADAS.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for a month.

RE SOORJI DAMJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order for two months.

RE KANJI ROWJI.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for three months.

RE MOWJI LILLADHAR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents applied for leave to amend the schedule, to serve notices and for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application, the interim order being extended for a month.

RE SAVALIARAM NAMAJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insovent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order for two months.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Byramji Burjorji Tantra; Abdul Husain Currimbhoy Dawoodi and another; Ramji Rama Sonee; Mahboob Chhaban Landi; Canji Vachram Kathiawri and another; Narayen Shivshanker and another.

R. S. N. TALATI'S INSOLVENCY.

Liabilities Eighteen Lakhs.

On Wednesday, further proceedings took place in the matter of the insolvency of Ratanji and Nasarvanji, sons of Sorabji Talati, trading in India, China, and other places under the style of R. S. N. Talati and Co. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., and by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared respectively for opposing creditors, Sun Shong and Co. (Ching Zang Zica and another), Chinese merchants, who had consigned to the insolvents pearl-parcels, for sale on commission"; and for Marwanji Maneckji and Co. traders in piece-goods in Bazar Gate Street, Bombay. Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah and Co. appeared for the insolvents. The case has been reported in these columns.

Mr. Wadia, Counsel for the opposing creditors, commented on the transactions relating to the pearl-parcel No. 55, valued at Rs. 3,15,000, and about the 922 bales of yarn and others. He raised issues on behalf of Sun Shong and Co., and of Marwanji Maneckji and Co., for trial.

These issues were in effect as follows: Whether the pearl-parcel No. 55, consigned by the opposing creditors, and received by the insolvents in Bombay on 19th November 1906, was pledged by the insolvents, and otherwise dealt with, without the knowledge and consent of the opposing creditors, and whether the insolvents did so in fraud of the opposing creditors' rights and misappropriate the monies?

Whether the insolvents had incurred debts, without any reasonable expectation of repaying them?

Whether insolvents had not filed false schedule, by reason of their not having produced all their account-books and vouchers, and completed only such books as they had produced?

Whether the insolvents were not guilty of concealment of property, such as jewellery, company-shares, machinery, yarn, Government of India loan-notes, pearls, and timber?

Whether they were not guilty of fraudulent disposition of property, such as their life-polices, furniture, horses, carriages; claims against the firm of Susamal Sodayal; a house in Bazaar Gate Street transferred, only a few days before the insolvency, to the insolvents' mother?

Whether goods were not sold fraudulently to Toki Tai, and Afsar and Co., in Shanghai, such as opium, yarn, cotton piece-goods?

Whether the insolvents were not guilty for filing a false schedule; particularly with regard to their dealings with Jhaveri Hirabhai Ghelabhai; Hoshangji Burjorji Vania, Dinshah Barjorji Vania, and Ardeshir Barjorji Vania, their three brothers-in-law; and Taki Mahomed Afsar?

Whether they were not guilty of concealment of books of accounts, such as, of a business called Lyric Stores, and the pearl-accounts, and different vouchers and documents; in particular, the private correspondence relating to their business with A. B. Vania their manager at Shanghai?

Whether they had not kept a Batoum tea account, their timber account, and their pearl account, incomplete, with the object of deceiving their creditors?

Whether they were not guilty of deliberately neglecting to complete their books of accounts; of reckless trading; of speculating without any capital; contracting debts without the means of repaying them; and continuing to do so after November 1906, when, of their own knowledge, they knew that they were hopelessly insolvents?

Whether they had not withdrawn fraudulently large sums of moneys for their personal use without giving any particulars in their books of the same?

Whether on their own statements, they were entitled each, respectively, to draw Rs. 45,000, and Rs. 26,000, per annum, for their own personal household expenses and comforts, looking to the financial condition of their firm from 1904 upto the date of their insolvency?

Whether, under any event, the insolvents were entitled to discharge, without completing their books of accounts? Then there was the issue about the 922 bales of yarn entrusted to the insolvents by the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Mr. Davar said, that now the proceedings having assumed a criminal character against his clients, it was necessary to produce the witnesses themselves in order to test the veracity of their statements, and whether the accusations preferred by them were true or otherwise.

Mr. Wadia said, that it did not matter a bit whether this man proved the truth of a charge, or that man.

His Lordship observed, that such a course could be followed; if not proved, the charges would be struck out.

Mr. Wadia complained, that notwithstanding the orders of the Official Assignee, and of his Lordship, insolvents had not completed their books of accounts. Vania had said, that unless he was paid, he would have nothing to do with the completing of them.

Mr. Davar said, that his clients would pay Vania if he completed them. Explaining the circumstance about the disappearance of the bales of yarn, Mr. Davar said, they had disappeared by means of three persons, including one, who was connected with the Shanghai branch. When the proper time came, he would adduce the proofs.

The hearing was adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED FALSIFYING A BOOK OF ATTENDANCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, afternoon, before Mr. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jonathan David, a time-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves was charged with falsifying a book of attendance of coolies employed by the firm at the drilling for the trench for the dock wall. Mr. York-Smith of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, prosecuted; while Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that last Thursday morning the attention of Mr. John Carson, the trench foreman, was called to the fact that the accused was not taking the muster in a proper manner in his portion of the trench, and that a muccadum was answering to the names instead of the coolies themselves. The accused had his book with him then. Afterwards Mr. Carson counted the men composing two Pathan gangs and found that their total number was twenty-four including the muccadum. After the second muster-call in the afternoon Mr. Carson called the accused to his chowkey and asked him the total number of the Pathans engaged in the two gangs. The accused said the sum total was fifty-three including the muccadum. Mr. Carson took the accused to the trench and they counted the men together. The number was 28. After recording evidence, the Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the High Court.

THIEF SENTENCED.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cauty charged one Balkrishna Raju, a Hindu, with the theft, on two different occasions, of a silver ornament and cash of the collective value of Rs. 75, belonging to one Govind Bhagia, a mill-hand. It appeared from evidence that on the 10th ultimo, the accused broke into the complainant's house in his absence, and made off with a "kergota" and cash of the collective value of Rs. 60. The complainant, on his return home from the mill in the evening, discovered the theft and made a report to the police, but no trace of the thief was found. The accused then broke a second time into the same house, on Monday, when he was caught and handed over to the police. He was found to have stolen a purse containg Rs. 14. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

OPIUM GAMBLING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged Bhaivachand Lalchand and thirteen others, Bhaivachand with keeping a common gaming house and the rest with gambling therein. Mr. Oliviera, Pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from evidence that Mr. Patterson raided a shop in Marwari Bazaar on Tuesday, where he found the accused speculating in the figures of the sale of chests of opium in Calcutta, Rs. 315 in currency notes, Rs. 152 in cash and books of account containing bets were taken possession of by the police. The accused were arrested. Four of the accused were acquitted. The first accused was fined Rs. 100 and the rest Rs. 50 each.

JAINS AND INDIAN HISTORY.

In August last year the Jain Graduates' Association of Bombay wrote to the Director of Public Instruction, complaining of inaccurancies in the newly issued Gujarati text-books prepared by the Vernacular Text Books Revision Committee. The letter referred to several alleged inaccuracies from the historical stand-point one, particular one reading:—"About 500 or 600 years B.C. being dissatisfied with the condition of the religions prevailing during the period, the sage Mahavir and Gautama Budha commenced their teachings. These teachings spread in the form of two new religions as Jainism and Budhism.

The letter continues:—Our Association submits that this is historically not quite correct. Jainism is a very old religion and dates from times immemorial. The Jains believe in and adore a number of sages. They are known by the common appellation of Tirthankars and they are twenty-four in number for each cycle of time. Of these Tirthankars the sage Mahavir, who in the above passage is said to have introduced Jainism as a new religion, is, as a matter of fact, the twenty-fourth and the last. This is a matter of common knowledge, and this fact is admitted in the sixtieth lesson of the same book. The said sixtieth lesson deals with the character sketch of Adinath which, by the way, is only the epithet of "Rishabhdeoji," the first of the Tirthankars, and which word signifies the first lord. In that lesson it is stated:—

"Rishabhdeoji, the son of Nabhi and Marudevi, is the first Tirthankar of the Jain religion, and he is known by the name of god Adinath, and Adishwar. Rishabhdeoji is said to have existed many years before the twenty-fourth Tirthankar Mahavir Swami who lived in the sixth century B. C." This immediately shows that the statement quoted above from the ninth lesson, viz., that the origin of the Jain religion is ro be traced to Mahavir, is evidently incorrect, for it is only preposterous to say that the 24th sage of a religious sect is the founder of that sect."

A long correspondence ensued, and Government on June 9 last issued the following orders to the Director of Public Instruction:

"Government are of opinion that the objections of the Jains are well founded. The passage in lesson No. 9 objected to is calculated to suggest that Mahavir was the originator of Jainism, which is not the traditional account, nor is it at present accepted by scholars, who regard Mahavir rather as a reformer or reorganizer of an older sect. A word used elsewhere includes bulbs and roots, the eating of which is forbidden to Jains because "their source of life is intact in them." It should therefore be replaced by the word "corn." On the other hand, the objection to the use of the word "savage" is not well founded.

In regard to the latter portion of the representation submitted by the Secretaries, Shri Jain Swetamber Conference, dated 27th December 1907, I am to observe that it would be proper to use the honorific plural in speaking of Adinath or any one who is recognized as a "great man" and that the statement about the origin of the name "Swetamber" is correct.

I am to request that you will have the necessary corrections made in the copies of the books not yet sold to the public.

In accordance with the above orders the two lessons have been amended and the amended lessons have been approved by Government. They will be substituted for the corresponding old lessons objected to by the Jains. The Director of Public Instruction will issue orders to supply school masters free of cost with copies of the amended book in place of any old copies which they may return. He has asked Messrs. Macmillan and Company that the next editions of the vernacular translations of Marsden's History of India should be amended in accordance with the orders in paragraph 2 quoted above.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Consent Decree.

579-05 Khunderao L Mr Ramrao Narayen and another vs Radhabai, widow and others, chitnis M and M, M G and J and R B E.

597-06 Khunderao L, Mr Ramrao Narayen and others vs Radhabai, widow, Chitnis M and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

954-07 Matubhoy J and M Haji Cassum Jossat and Co the firm vs The Akola and Mid India Spg Weav and Mfg Co Ld. Kanga and P.

For Trial on Merits.

581-04 Madhevji K and C Valbai vs Cullianji Sangjibhai Bhaishanker K and G.

For Further Hearing.

573-06 Bhaishunker K and G, Dattatraya Balwant Chitnis vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and others Crawford B and Co.

Long Causes.

332-07 Mehta and S Isuffally Noorbhai vs Mahomedally Jimaji Mandivala Jehangir and S.

816-05. Bhaishanker K and G, Cursondas Ladha vs Amichand Panalal Matubhai J and M.

465-06. Matubhai J and Vadilal Vahalji vs Sonssha Rudssha Daphtary F and D.

559-07. Malvi H. M. & R. Kashinath Shankerlal vs. Joravarmal Madhavram Tyabji D&Co.

231-07 Mehta and S Peroshaw Nuserwanji Dalal vs Ardeser Nuserwanji Dalal P A Ghandy.

393-07. Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhikaji Khan and Co. a firm vs S B Fraser and Sons a partnership firm Thakurdas and Co.

442-07. Thakurdas and Co A H Jafferji and others vs J Ebrahimji Little and Co.

966-07. Thakurdas and Co. Jamnadas Lalji vs Jugmohundas Verjiwandas Payne and Co.

10-08. Jehangir G and B. Purshotam Dharamsey vs Purshotam Shivji Captain and V.

23-00. Mulla and M. Keshavji Devkaran Chotani vs Mahomed Gulam Hora Khunderao L and M.

943-07. Crawford B and Co. Babcock and Wilcox Ld vs Emile Edward Morean and another Kanga and P.

410-07. Smetham B and Co. Robert James Hunter vs Robert Gough Baldock Crawford B and Co.

462-07. Smetham B and Co. Societa Coloniale Italiana vs Cassinath Sons and Co. Wadia G and Co.

627-07. Sorabji and J Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and another Khunderao L. M. and C. M. and N. Part heard.

326-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Laxman Shiaji Deshmook and another Smetham B and Co Khunderao L and M C M and N.

670-08 Crawford B and Co, Alcock Ashdown and Co Ld vs The Shah Steam Navigation Co of India, Bicknell M and R.

For hearing Exceptions on Special Commissioner's Report.

588-06 Payne and Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs Haji Azam Goolam Hoosein Bhaishunker K and G.

Long Causes.

230-07 Kanga and P Haroon Adam vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.

302-07. Shamrao M and H Rustomji Jehangir vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.

58-04 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vajiram Matubhoy J and M.

183-07 S A Tyabji Aurora Rosario vs Joseph Acquatina De Quadros Daphtary F and D.

603-08 Thakurdas and Co. Khimji Pragji vs Sunderji Arjun and Co the firm Madavji K and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).

For an Exparte Decree.

921-07. Kanga and P Kashiram Maghraj vs Oomer Jusub and others Captain and others.

4-08 Little and Co. ReLand Acq. Act I of 1894 Re Government Damoji Dooming Nakhwa and another, Jamsetji R and D R B and N Little and Co

200-03 Bicknell M and R Balkissondasji Shivlalji vs Sunkerao Raghunath Bal and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

406-07. Mulla and M. Maneesch Jacob Maneesch vs Shapurji Hormusji Harver Jehangir G and B.

Long Causes.

887-07. Bicknell M and R. Ramdeo Damoder vs Motilal Keshavaha.

490-07. Bicknell M R N Joachimson and others vs Megbji Vallabhdis Kanga and P.

12-08. Tyabji D and Co. Lalcobai widow vs Mathoorabai widow Jehangir and S.

474-07 Crawford B. and Co. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. vs. R. D. Sethna and others Bicknell M. and R.

762-06 Dikshit D. and S. Arjoon Raghoonath vs Rajaram Appaji. In person.

678-06 Bhaishunker K. and G. Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Bai Purbai widow Daphtary K and D.

182-04 Jehangir G. and B. Sewdas Velji and another vs. Chaghai widow and another Ardeser H. D. and Co.

421-151,171-07 Little and Co, Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs. Sulleman Hoosein Mitha Kanga and P.

599-07 Mehta D. S. Chomabai vs. Damaji Morotra Patel.

371-13-221-07 C. P. D'Cunha Haji Azimla Saheb vs. Haji Ibrahim Tyab Saheb Raghavaya B. and N.

542-06 Shamrao M and Chandra Bhagabai widow vs Gopikabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.

644-07 Bhaishanker K and G Pharbhudas Gangadas vs Madhowji Dayal Jehangir and S.

974-07 C P D'Cunha Thakorbai widow and another vs Tukaram Javji Patel Edgelow G W and Co.

493-01 Ardeser H B and Co. Hariram Mohanji vs Bai Lalbai widow Shamrao and H.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

WHO COMMANDS THE AIR?

THE enthusiasm aroused in Germany by the disaster to Count Zeppelin's "Number 4" having expressed itself in subscriptions amounting to over £100,000 for the repair of the machine or the equipment of a new one, increased to fever point, until the whole nation seems to be treading on air, so excited is German opinion on the subject. A national testimonial to the Count is but a small token of the delight his short flight has caused. The German Crown Prince is honorary president of a Committee busy over this testimonial. His Royal Highness appeals to the patriotic hearts of all good Germans to come forward to form a "National Zeppelin Airship Fund" which is apparently designed to win in "the fight for the command of the aerial seas." It is a fine idea and a fine phrase. Perhaps it may even console Germany for not having yet attained command of the seas on the terrestrial globe, and it will at least serve as a proud boast and a gage of battle. The Count himself, though still confident of success, is more modest in his manifesto to the German people, for he acknowledges that his vessel was wrecked "by the incalculable forces of the elements." None the less does he pin his faith to the neutralising of these disturbing factors and then "flying machines will be numbered amongst the safest means of transport." There is perhaps a semblance of reason in his sanguine estimate, for other methods of transport have shown of late what they can do in the way of destruction and are rapidly approximating the level of their dangers to the risks that may be run in aerial navigation. Meanwhile the sympathy the wreck of his flying machine has evoked has turned Count Zeppelin's private vexation into pride and happiness. He is more than ready to start again on a sturdy dirigible airship that shall fulfil his and the German nation's hopes. The Kaiser is said to contemplate a trip in the next equipment of the great aeronaut. If his Imperial Majesty does take this tour, it will be the most daring of any flight he has hitherto indulged in, and will raise him far above his crowned brother rulers.

Other countries are not remaining behind Germany. They are simultaneously making their little trips above ground. Mr. Wilburn Wright has kept flying, on various occasions, for one minute and three-quarters, doing about half a mile in that interval, and again for nearly four minutes, at the rate of forty miles an hour. He was thirty feet above the earth most of the time and returned to it with consummate skill, without a jar to machine or himself. French aeronauts, many of whom witnessed the ascents, are delighted with their American confrère and consider he has solved a difficult problem and that his machine is as well under command as if it were a toy in the hand of its inventor. The Wright machine rose with ease and grace, glided round and round the Hippodrome, alighting as gently and easily as a wood-pigeon might. Mr. Wright was congratulated as only Frenchmen can greet a scientific victor. Besides Mr. Wilburn Wright the aeroplane held a heavy sack representing a second passenger. This was to test its power to fulfil the conditions imposed by M. Lazare Weillier, who desires to purchase the machine from the Wright brothers for £20,000, if it accomplishes a flight of fifty kilometres with two persons on board before the end of 1908. Unfortunately, for the convenience of Mr. W. Wright's experimental ascents, the Prefect of Police moved the French War Office to shut off the aeronaut from the military parade ground of Issy-les-Moulineaux for ten days. To avail himself of the tardily granted permission to use the parade ground for two hours in the morning—from four to six o'clock—Mr. Wright must rise early. Even with the greatest haste he could not get his machine out of the shed and on the ground under an hour and a half, which would leave him a bare half hour for his flight and for getting off the parade ground before six o'clock. What he accomplished was therefore done under considerable disadvantages. So far Mr. Wright has only been gathering the reins, so to speak. Once sure of his seat and his mount he will go far into the empyrean. Every one who has seen his flying machine is delighted with its simplicity, the grace of its flight and its fine lines. Captain Baldwin, another American, took his maiden flight near Washington the day before Mr. Wright's ascent, and repeated his trips daily afterwards in spite of the fact that the engine of his steerable balloon was defective. He stayed up half an hour, travelled at the rate of thirteen and a half miles an hour, and even made evolutions to prove his control of the machine. The gallant Captain is sure his balloon will satisfy the American Government's test of attaining a speed of twenty-four miles an hour, and earn him the maximum bonus. Austria-Hungary has entered the aerial field by ordering an airship for military experiments. The German War Office is to supply the plans and Berlin will construct it through the agency of the German Society of Motor Aeronautics.

Spain was not as lucky as other countries, her military dirigible balloon came to partial grief in a storm that beset it in a trip at Saragossa. The Captain rescued it from extinction by his presence of mind and brought it back again to earth in comparative safety, for the damage to the steering gear and a split envelop are not apparently irremediable disasters. Though not yet embodied, Mr. Edison's pet project of the "helicopter" must not be forgotten as a rival to other flying airships of the flapping-wings or the revolving-wheel designs. This automaton is planned to screw itself up to its starting point in the air without a preliminary canter on the earth to obtain the necessary momentum. Moreover, this invention of Mr. Edison's fertile brain will be able to go against the wind. The great electrician has American, German and French scientists with him in his confident belief in the helicopter, in its power not only to rise, but to hover like a bird in the air, turn in a small space, and generally manœuvre exactly as its captain desires. Its own interior economy of screws, cogs and wheels are to be responsible for its motion. It would be cruel to admit a doubt of their harmonious working, although experience has often proved that the best guaranteed and most [illegible] clocks have a vile trick of [illegible] wrong. Mr. Edison does not seem to be in any great hurry to bring out his helicopter and give it a chance of taking command of the aerial seas. Small wonder with all these and sundry other inventions in the air that the "Times" should shudder at the "pandemonium the earth will be when what is called the conquest of the air is complete." It even speaks of the débris which aeroplanes are bound to drop promiscuously on dwellers on the common or garden earth. That this debris may often include the crew of the airships as well as the "gear" is unfortunately more than probable even in the present advanced stage of aerostatics.

THE KING IN EUROPE.

IF ever there was a peace-loving monarch it is His Majesty King Edward VII. He has been christened Edward the Peacemaker, and rightly so, because his constant peregrinations about Europe are all intended to cement the bonds of peace between Britain and the countries he visits. Happily, His Majesty's efforts have so far been in every case crowned with success. So successful has the King been in his prosecution of peace that, anomalous as it may seem, his movements in Europe nowadays excite almost as much interest and speculation as if he were a general stalking through Europe at the head of a victorious army. This interest in the King's comings and goings is out of all proportion to their significance, a fact to which we devoted some space three weeks ago, when the King met the German Emperor at Cronberg. As we then pointed out, this meeting was unavoidable, for the King had to cross German territory, and courtesy compelled the Kaiser to travel to Cronberg to welcome his brother ruler. We are pleased to notice therefore that on the same day London correspondent was writing the same sentiments in almost the same words. "The outpouring of Continental speculation about every movement of King Edward nowadays is growing somewhat ridiculous. The King was going for his annual cure to Marienbad. It was natural and courteous that on his passage through Germany he should meet the Emperor William at Cronberg, and his ceremonial call on the Emperor of Austria was merely a repetition of the agreeable custom he has now observed for several years." So, while we agree that the efforts of the continental journalists to read into King Edward's appearances abroad all sorts of sinister designs are very ridiculous, we confess that there are times when the King abroad is even more interesting than the King at home. And, curiously enough, the most edifying of the King's trips to Europe is when His Majesty is on holiday at Marienbad. More actual diplomacy is then indulged in than when the King is apparently full of the affairs of state. That is obvious from the curious people who are frequently invited to drive and dine with His Majesty at Marienbad. All sorts of people who rarely meet the King at home are invited to the little Austrian Spa when His Majesty is there. Well-known actors and artists, art connoisseurs, scientists, German Princes and barons, and other notabilities are the King's constant guests.

From every one of them His Majesty learns things which in ordinary royal society he would never hear. Slatin Pasha, for instance, who, as Reuter informed us on Sunday, has arrived at Marienbad at the King's desire, does not find himself the King's guest there for the first time. In his treble capacity as a resident Austrian, a General in the British Army, and Inspector-General of the Soudan, Sir Rudolf Slatin is able to give the King the contemporary history of Europe and Egypt with greater frankness and truth than any other man we know of. Slatin Pacha was first invited to Marienbad by the King in August, 1904 Other well-known people who are frequently invited to the Royal table at the Spa are Mr. Chaplin, Mrs. Hall Walker, Sir Francis Plunkett, and Prince Trautmannsdorf, upon whose neighbouring estate the King often goes shooting. Affairs in the Balkans the King gets up from Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria; the political aspect at Home His Majesty learns over the walnuts and the wine from the English Prime Minister;—His Majesty will miss the genial presence of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at the Spa this year, by the way—and the rest of European politics His Majesty picks up first hand from the highest authorities from the Parliaments of the Powers. As we know from Reuter last week the King has already had conferences and cigars with M. Isvolsky from Russia and M. Clemenceau from France; and in due course other distinguished men will be heard of as guests of the King there. So that even during his "holiday" the King is as busy with Kingship and the obligations of Empire as any of his subjects with the tools and pens with which they earn their daily bread. It is a proud nation which can boast a ruler like Edward the Peacemaker.

A COURT CLERIC.

THE late Canon Fleming was a Court Chaplain and a favourite with both the King and Queen. He was also Vicar of the fashionable church of St. Mark, Chester Square, and enjoyed for many years a comfortable income, being something of a pluralist, with a provincial residence at York, where he was a residentiary Canon, and another retreat at Birchington-on-Sea. Canon Fleming was a pleasant-faced old man and a fine preacher, and his writings were in the old-fashioned Cowper-esque style. He published several works of "readings" and prayers, and he also wrote a "Life Sketch of Queen Alexandra" which made him *persona grata* at Court, although he was that for years before his little story of the Queen was published. One pathetic little incident from the dead Canon's book may be very appropriately resuscitated now that the author is amongst the immortal host. After the death of the Duke of Clarence, Queen Alexandra said to Canon Fleming: "Shortly before Eddy's death he was lying as if in a sleep. Suddenly he raised himself up from his pillow, and, looking round the room, said twice, 'Who's that calling me—who's that calling me?' I gently said: 'It's Jesus calling you'—and I hope he heard me." In recording this story, "I ask" writes Canon Fleming, "could any clergyman by the bedside of one dying have spoken words more befitting the solemn moment? Or could any mother among all her subjects, when her mother's heart was well-nigh breaking, have given her dying boy an answer more tender, more beautiful, more Christian-like?"

IN the case of Ralph Wareing, who, after shooting himself, jumped off the fourth story of the Great Eastern Hotel, on the 23rd ultimo, the Coroner's jury returned the verdict that the deceased committed suicide while of an unsound mind.

KUSHAB and Multan have had three inches of rain in the past twenty-four hours and Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Jaipur, Ajmer and Benares two inches each.

AN application was to have been made yesterday in the Punjab Chief Court on behalf of the Punjab Government for enhancement of the sentence on the engine-driver who recently received one month's imprisonment in connection with the death of a punkah cooly at Delhi.

AT a large gathering at Bara Banki Moulvi Abdul Karim Harbarhkar of Bilhara in the Bara Banki District, was presented with a sword by the Superintendent of Police on behalf of the local Government for valuable services in connection with securing eleven dacoits in Mushkabad, Bara Banki, last year.

DHARAMSALA has been so free from earthquake trouble during the past year that a question has been raised as to the necessity for carrying out the scheme proposed after the last upheaval whereby Government offices were to be moved to the not very central site of the old Gurkha lines, which was selected for hardly any except earthquake reasons.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE SEASON AT MARIENBAD.

Anglo-German Relations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, AUGUST 14.

THIS week the eyes of Europe will be turned towards Marienbad, where the preparations for the arrival of the King are all but completed at the time of writing. Everybody takes their share in the general polishing up. The roads are all being smoothed down, the shops are displaying their most tempting wares, and a fresh coat of paint has been put on everything paintable. King's weather is already here in anticipation of the Royal visitor's arrival, and Marienbad is basking in the sunshine. Everybody is living the out-door life, and golf is flourishing. The Wagner concert at the Kursaal attracted music lovers, but the weather is really too fine just at present to waste time indoors. It is not too hot for tennis, and new courts are being made and many improvements introduced for the convenience of the spectators. A good many of the King's personal friends are already here, including Mrs. Hall Walker, Lady Sarah Wilson, and Sir John and Lady Lister-Kaye. Other visitors to the "Kreutz" and "Ferdinand's" Brunneu of a morning are Lady Evelyn Gifford, Mme. von Andre, Mrs. Sloane Stanley, Lady Margaret Loder, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie-Melville, and Mrs. Huntingden, widow of the late American railway "king" and stepmother of Princess Hatzfeldt. The Duc d'Orleans is shooting a great deal with friends in the neighbourhood, and is not seen much on the Promenade, usually having his morning glass brought to him.

Hamburg season is going well and strong, and in a very few days will have reached its zenith. The lawn tennis courts have been besieged, and people who found standing room where they could see anything of the match for the Emperor's Cup were lucky. The courts are for the moment by far the most popular rendezvous, although the golf club runs them close. It would be invidious to make comparisons, but some people prefer the "5 o'clock" (the generic name for afternoon tea abroad) at the golf to that served at the tennis. The catering is very good indeed, and the fresh cakes and delicious tea are thoroughly appreciated by golfers and non-golfers alike. The Polo week at Frankfort has been drawing crowds, and Mr. and Mrs. Weinberg have had a large party for it at their country house close to the ground. There is a capital club house, and Mr. Weinberg was most hospitable during the week, entertaining almost every night. People continue to arrive and they all get stowed away somehow; but the place is very full and the newcomers have more or less to put up with what they can get in the matter of accommodation. Amongst well-known people here are Lady Egerton, wife of Sir Edwin Egerton, until recently British Ambassador to Rome, Lady Grace Baring, Lord and Lady Kinnoull, Dowager Lady de Bathe, Mr. and Mrs. Leveson-Gower, Mr. Ian Malcolm, Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny and Colonel and Miss May, of Baltimore. Royalty is represented by the Grand Duke Vladimir and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Cyril.

As you motor over Germany—away from the big towns through its broad, closely cultivated plains, its clean villages, and its small, picturesque townships—you gradually gain an impression of immense strength and solidity. Here is a people of over 60,000,000, God-fearing, clean-living, and perhaps the best educated in the world—still poorer than ourselves as a whole, but without those terrible inequalities of well-being that appal the visitor to England, saddled with an immense burden of military service, but bearing even that with the immense patience and endurance which is the abiding strength of the Teutonic race. Think of what Germany was only forty-five years ago! Divided into a score of weak and vacillating States, exhausted by war and fears of war her resources undeveloped, her trade stagnant, threatened on the West by the power of Napoleon III. and the South by the rivalry of Austria, her people poor and ill-educated, giving to letters and music the energy that was shut off from business and politics—think of that and contrast it with the position of to-day, when Germany has no European equal to consider except a little group of islands in the North Sea!

There is no doubt that the eyes of Europe as one can see them in the great European newspapers, are at present concentrated on the relations between England and Germany. The press of Germany, as far as I have observed it during the past week is not conspicuously more restrained or discreet in this matter than the press of England. The tone is suspicious, even to the friends of Germany in England. Deep cries unto deep, and dog barks against dog; for every unfriendly reference to Germany in the English press is seized and triumphantly quoted as a proof of English hostility. It is extraordinary how nearly alike the methods are on both sides. The only chance of better times lies in the wise words of sensible men, such as the King is no doubt uttering to-day to the Kaiser at Cronberg.

On the other hand, the prosperous workman likes the system. He gets the same saving pride out of it that our working classes get out of friendly societies. "The German workman," said to me one very deep student of German society, "does not like to be regarded as a poor man. He does not like to be pitied. He likes to hold his head high and say that he is living on his own earnings. Our State pensioners can do that. They are living on their savings." It is certainly a curious fact that the criticisms of the Social Democrats in Germany now seem to be aimed, not against the principle of contribution, but mainly at such points as the lowering of the age and the increase of the pension. The old-age pension varies according to classes, but the average—about £10 10s. a year—is certainly extremely small while the lowest pension—£5 10s.—is absurdly inadequate. The English pension, of course, is £13. The average German invalidity pension is £10 12s. 6d. The idea occurs, of course, that it might be possible to graft the German idea of insurance on to the English idea of the "civic right" by leaving our old-age pension at the present limit of 70 as a direct grant to undoubted old age, while we introduce a system of insurance for the costs of invalidity and old age. It will be for English statesmen during the next year or two to consider whether such a combination is possible.

But for the moment I am more interested in another form of rivalry between the nations—the rivalry of social betterment. From this point of view, the visit of Mr. Lloyd-George may serve to ease matters in other sphere. For Germans are very proud of their institutions, and are very flattered that an English statesman should come over to study them. The German Government have shown him great courtesy, and taken steps that he should meet the best informed men. Let me give you some impression of what are likely to be the results of these inquiries.

There are hundreds of German observers over here—quiet, sympathetic men—who are watching our experiment in old-age pensions quiet as keenly as we are watching the development of the German naval programme. Our Labour party, who have certainly not shown an excess of enthusiasm over the scheme of the British Liberal Government, would be surprised to hear the comments of German observers. Their whole scheme, including insurance against accident, sickness, invalidity, and old age, costs the German Government only £2,500,000, as against the £7,000,000 we are paying for old-age pensions alone. It is natural that they should be surprised at our generosity. But the British Government has a fair answer to the German surprise in the facts that I recorded in my last letter. The German old-age pension scheme, as I showed, is steadily disappearing. The invalidity pensions, beginning at any age and assessed on a more generous basis, are taking their place. The German Government, in other words, are having precisely the same experience as friendly societies in England. The age of seventy, they are finding, is too remote and too rarely reached a goal to set before the working-classes as a basis for insurance. The rigid minimum of 1,200 weeks' contributions is too exacting. The workman breaks down before he reaches the age. His wages dwindle automatically to the one-third which qualifies him for the invalidity pension. The State doctor passes him and so, joining the army of nearly 1,000,000 invalidity pensioners, he ceases to pay his contributions for old age.

But perhaps the gravest objection to the old-age insurance system, as it works out in Germany, is the fact that it excludes the poorest and most helpless classes in the community. The women, for instance, get little help from [illegible] is, indeed, no sex disqualification. But the essence of the whole scheme, enforced by statutory definitions, is that it should apply only to workers, and the number of women who work till 70 is not very large. When a woman worker marries she receives back her insurance money as a sort of dowry, and when her husband dies she receives half of his insurance money as a consolation. But the practical effect is that the aged widow—far and away the most tragic figure in industrial life—is thrown upon the Poor Law. The Poor Law in Germany is, I believe, a great deal more humane and far less expensive than in England. But it is a desperate alternative to a pension. There is another class which must suffer badly from the insurance system. That is the unemployed—not a large class in Germany during the years of rapid industrial expansion between 1895-1905, but now beginning to fill the German cities with those forlorn and hungry-eyed figures that we know so well in England. Mr. John Morley once said that the unemployed man was a more tragic figure than Othello. In Germany he has the added tragedy of knowing that he is not paying his weekly insurance dues. When he regains work, if he ever does, the German law allows him to pay his arrears; but it makes no provision for wiping them off. As the number of unemployed increases in Germany they, too, like the women, will be more and more thrown on the Poor Law. Perhaps it is a sense of this gap in the law which is producing in Germany certain new experiments in unemployed insurance. The most interesting of these is at Strassburg, where the Burgomaster is a man of wide sympathies and insight. He is encouraging the workmen there to insure against insecurity of work as the State compels them to insure against old age. The same feeling, perhaps, lies behind the extraordinary development of German trade unions, which in a few years have suddenly attained a numerical size equal to, if not exceeding, our own.

IN Court circles, says the "Information" News Agency, it is believed that the Kaiser, in spite of the disaster to Zeppelin No. 4, is seriously contemplating a flight in the next airship in which the Count ascends. The Emperor, the "Mail" declares, has been eager to fly ever since the King of Wurtemberg's first voyage with Count Zeppelin.

THE death has occurred at Gedney, South Lincolnshire, at the age of ninety years, of William Thacker, a drover of cattle. Sixty and seventy years ago, Thacker passed through the Eastern Counties scores or times with immense droves of cattle on his way from the agricultural districts to London, Norwich, and other great markets. The journey to London occupied four or five days, and, returning, Thacker would cover fifty miles in a day. His great repugnance, however was not the long journeys or the roads, but the old toll bars, which caused serious delays, and involved expense, the droves of cattle sometimes numbering 5,000 or 6,000 sheep and 3,000 cattle. After retiring from droving, Thacker became an inn-keeper.

ENGLAND STORM SWEPT.

WRECKAGE ON LAND AND SEA.

Channel Crossing Unsafe.

EXCURSION STEAMER IN PERIL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

* LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1, 7-10 P.M.

The gale which has been raging over England reached a velocity of seventy miles an hour.

Great damage has been done to crops and property.

Telegraphic communication with the Continent is still interrupted.

Intending Channel passengers have been warned not to cross.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

As a result of the terrific gale which has raged in England, the coast is strewed with wrecks.

The sailing collier "Amazon" bound to Iquique was driven on the sands at Port Talbot, twenty of the crew being drowned and eight saved.

An excursion steamer running from Southampton to Brighton damaged her rudder and touched the rocks off Selsey. She was swept by the seas all night and the passengers, after many narrow escapes, were rescued by the lifeboats.

The "Calais" packet rescued the crew of a schooner just before she foundered in the Straits and the packet's lifeboat was lost.

The cross Channel services are interrupted.

The havoc done to property, trees and crops ashore is great.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Recognition of Mulai Hafid.

FRENCH PRESS CRITICISM.

* LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1, 7-10. P. M.

Germany has informed the signatories of the Algeciras Act that she considers the speedy recognition of Mulai Hafid best for the pacification of Morocco.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

The French Press regards the return of the German Consul to Fez as an unfriendly and aggressive act.

Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan at Ujda amid great enthusiasm.

The French authorities are maintaining a neutral attitude.

THE SULTAN'S ACCESSION ANNIVERSARY.

Great Enthusiasm.

A NOTABLE DEPARTURE FROM CUSTOM.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

A despatch from Constantinople states that the anniversary of the Sultan's accession was celebrated with unprecedented enthusiasm.

The Sultan departing from his usual practice appeared in the reception room at the Yildiz Palace and conversed with the leading personages.

AMERICAN STATE ELECTIONS.

Republican Gains.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Republicans have won the State elections in Vermont by a majority of 28,000, which is the smallest majority recorded in any Presidential year since 1892.

The result of the elections in Vermont has hitherto invariably indicated the trend of the Presidential election.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Departmental Committee's Recommendations.

* LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1, 7-10 P.M.

If the recommendations of the Departmental Committee are accepted, the Northbrook Society, the National Indian Association, and the East Indian Association will probably be brought under one roof in a suitable building which will be rented experimentally, though each Society will have separate offices.

THE BRAZILIAN OFFICERS.

* LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1, 7-10 P.M.

Prince Kuni has arrived in Japan with the Brazilian officers who were invited to be present at the manœuvres.

They attended the autumn review of the Guards Corps in the presence of the Emperor and Empress.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The death is announced of the Reverend James Fleming, Canon of York.

(*Delayed in transmission.)

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Entertained by the Yacht Club.

SPEECH BY MR. DEAKIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

A telegram from Melbourne states that Mr. Deakin, speaking at a dinner given by the Yacht Club in honour of the American Fleet, said that the sending of the fleet was perhaps the most generous concession made in recent years by one nation to another.

"The lesson to Australians," said Mr. Deakin, "is that America was unable to take a first place in the world until she had a first class navy. So Australia will not be content until she is able to accept her defence with her own hands. She should begin to make provision for a navy in a modest way."

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Withdrawal of Turkish Troops.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

Advices from Constantinople state that an Irade has been issued which sanctions the Ministerial decision to recall the troops from indisputably Persian territory and to resume the boundary negotiations.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

The "Times" on the Project.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

The "Times" to-day publishes special articles and an illustrative map on the opening of the Hedjaz Railway.

The "Times" remarks that the success of the construction of the line will undoubtedly enhance the regard of Mussulmans for the Sultan as the most prominent of Mahomedan potentates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

All the Mahomedan mosques were illuminated last night, in celebration of the opening of the Hedjaz Railway. Moulavis explained what the opening of the Railway meant to Moslems, who ought to visit Mecca and Medina at least once in their lifetime. Telegrams were sent to the Sultan, and sweets distributed to the poor.

MALWA OPIUM.

Export from Bombay Prohibited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The following "Gazette of India" Extraordinary is published here, over the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department :—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act (8 of 1878) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export, by sea, of Malwa opium, from the Port of Bombay, until 1st January 1909."

LATER.

The prohibition to-day announced of further exports of Malwa opium from Bombay this year is in fulfilment of the conditions of Great Britain's agreement with China which restricts the annual opium export from India to China to a certain fixed number of chests annually. This number has been divided "pro rata" between Bengal opium and Malwa opium, and the exports of the latter last week reached the maximum allowed for the year.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

Administrative Methods Questioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 2.

At an adjourned special meeting of the Madras Corporation last night Dr. Nair's motion demanding a strict Government enquiry into the administration of the Corporation was lost by a large majority, as also was the amendment moved by Mr. Rangachari, that the Commissioners should request the President to institute a searching enquiry into the administrative methods of the Corporation and make a report to the Commissioners before the next budget meeting to enable them to take what action it deemed fit.

Diwan Bahadur N. Subramaniam proposed that the Administration Report be forwarded to Government with the remarks of the Commissioners thereon.

The proposition having been carried, the meeting terminated.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

River Fallen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The river at Dera Ghazi Khan is reported to have fallen.

WILLITON (Somerset) has lost its oldest inhabitant in the person of Mrs. Eliza Lambert, who died about a month short of ninety-eight years of age. She had resided all her life in a little cottage at the entrance to Williton from Washford.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

Alipore Jail Tragedy.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The trial of Kanai Lall Dutt and Satyendra Nath Bose for the murder of the approver Gossain is fixed for the 4th instant at the Alipore Sessions, and of Birendra Kanai Ghose for abetment of the murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy for the 17th. Both cases will be tried by a special jury.

Kanai Lal Dut in his statement to Mr. Marr, District Magistrate, denied that there were three revolvers as mentioned by one of the European convict warders.

The enquiry is expected to last several days. All enquiries at the Jail this morning regarding further details consequent upon the crime proved unavailing.

The authorities decline to make any statement until the enquiry is over.

The Approver's End.

ANNOUNCED TO HIS FATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

A Bengali loyalist writes to the "Englishman" to-day, saying that Narendra Nath Gossain's father had received the following annonymously :—

"Come and see your son to bid him an affectionate farewell, quick."

He also says that parties of Bengali boys were going about remote quarters of the town yesterday, singing "Ganga mai ki ichcha," meaning it was wish of the Mother Ganga".

He also says that Gossain had, when a member of a secret society, been told off, by the casting of lots, to shoot Mr. Kingsford; but he went and hid in his home at Serampore. It was then resolved that he should die; but meanwhile the gang were arrested and confessions were made by Birendro Kumar Ghose and others, with the express object of implicating him and for no other purpose. That he would have been shot some time waz beyond question.

This story, the writer says, is widely known in native circles.

Departmental Enquiry.

Colonel Buchanan, the Inspector-General of Prisons, resumed at the Alipore Central Jail this morning his departmental enquiry into the circumstances attending the assassination of the approver.

Mr. Emerson, the Superintendent of the Jail, and other Jail officials and witnesses were in attendance.

The Manicktollah Bomb Case.

TRIAL OF THE SECOND BATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The hearing of the charges against the second batch of the accused in the Manicktollah bomb case was resumed by Mr. Birley, District Magistrate of Alipore, yesterday.

Manik Lal Dutt, a money-lender, deposed to having lent a sum of money to Chatra Chandar, which was to be spent on the National Education Scheme, of which it was said he was to be made a Trustee.

Colonel Jordon, I.M.S., deposed to having examined the injured hand of Indra Nath Nundy, and that the injury appeared to him to have been caused by an explosion.

Charge Against the Raja of Narajole.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

A Midnapore telegram dated 1st September reports as follows :—

This afternoon, before Mr. J. Burne, District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore, Mr. C. Keays, Barrister-at-Law, applied for bail on behalf of the Raja of Narajole, one of the sixteen prisoners arrested here on Friday last under the new Explosives Act.

While making the application, counsel declared that the position had considerably changed since a similar application was made the previous day before the Joint Magistrate. The Raja has been arrested, upon the strength of two confessions made by Santosh Chunder Das and Surendro Nath Mukerjee, implicating him (the Raja) in the alleged conspiracy to murder all the Europeans in the Midnapore District. Those confessions had since been retracted, Santosh having stated that his declaration was made under threats, inducements and oppression by the police. The Raja had been arrested upon a very shallow suspicion, upon evidence fabricated by his enemies, and if he were still retained in hajut, where he was being harassed without justification, those enemies would be emboldened in their systematic attack. He (counsel) had been informed that food sent to the prison for the Raja's use had that morning been rejected by the prison authorities. This was disgraceful and contemptible. If released, the Raja would not leave his palace at Midnapore, and would not object if exits and entrances were watched by the police. The Raja was a man of unmistakable and striking personality, and a man of enormous wealth, and his escape was impossible.

After a short discussion, the Judge, in refusing the application, said that the Raja was charged under a non-bailable section of the Act. He had no desire that his own discretion should interfere in any way with the discretion of the Magistrate.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Swaraj" Case.

TRIAL AT BEZWADA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 2.

Yesterday at the Deputy Magistrate's Court, Bezwada, before Mr. S. V. Narasimha Chariar, the trial was resumed of Bodi Narayana Rao, editor of the Telugu weekly paper "Swaraj," published at Bezwada, and J. Hari Sarvothama Rao, M. A., proprietor, for offences under Sections 124A, 153A, and 505 of the Indian Penal Code.

Further evidence of a formal character about the inability of the prosecution to produce certain evidence which they had expected to produce was recorded, after which the Public Prosecutor addressed the Court at great length.

The Magistrate framed charges against both the accused under Sections 124A, 153A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code and committed them to the Sessions.

The other case against them commenced to-day.

Loyal Karwar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, SEPTEMBER 2.

A large and influential meeting of the citizens of Karwar was convened in the Municipal Hall when the following resolution was adopted :—"That the citizens of Karwar recorded with indignation their sense of abhorrence and hatred of criminal acts such as the bomb outrage, the vile seditious and anarchical activity displayed by some irresponsible persons, as well as seditious writings, expressions and misrepresentations, which are calculated to produce racial hatred to the detriment of the welfare of India; that they cordially support the Government of Lord Minto and Sir George Clarke in their work of preserving peace and order in the country; and finally, that they have full confidence in the most benevolent and liberal-minded statesmanship of Lord Morley and his Government, and their solemn promises of reform intended for the good of India."

The resolution was strongly supported by representatives of all classes.

The President, Mr. Shivram Nagerkatte, was authorised to submit the resolution to the Government through the Collector. Thanks were conveyed to Mr. Dadabhoy Rattanji Bulsarwalla, who convened the meeting.

The proceedings ended with three hearty cheers to His Majesty and the Royal Family.

WRONGFUL HOUSE SEARCH.

Impersonating Police Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

A Dacca telegram, dated 1st September, states that a report from Bajitpur, a village in the Mymensingh District, says that a number of men personating police officers searched, with a false warrant, the house of a wealthy gentleman, and among other things took away a bundle of ten-rupee notes.

THE GANGES BRIDGE.

Site Selected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The report of the Ganges Bridge Committee has now been submitted. The Committee recommend the enlargement of the bridge and the training works, thereby increasing the estimated cost to two crores of rupees, and the locating of the bridge in the vicinity of Raita, that is at such a spot in the reach extending five miles to the east of that place as investigation, when the work comes to be actually commenced, shall show to be desirable.

The Railway Board are recommending the commencement of work accordingly without delay, and this is agreed to by the Secretary of State. The coming cold weather should see the laying out of the site, the building of curb wells and the putting down of plant in full swing. Mr. Gales is to be in charge.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Further Breaches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

Damage to the North-Western Railway continues to be reported.

A breach occurred between Chichoki Mallian and Shahdara, on the Shahdara single line, yesterday; but has been repaired to-day.

The line is now breached between Chinist Road and Lyallpur, mile 754-5, on the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Branch, also on the diversion at miles 692-894, between Waryam and Shorkot Road, and at mile 700, between Rustum Sargana and Waryami.

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS.

Their Circulation in Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Mysore Government Notification of this date states :—"The Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore are pleased to notify that until further orders general permission is given under Section 2 of the Mysore Newspapers Regulations (3 of 1908) for the publication and circulation, within the limits of the Mysore State, of all newspapers edited and printed outside such limits, except those the publication of which may have been prohibited by the British Government."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

GREATER BOMBAY.

We may be sure that before the expiration of his term of office Sir George Clarke will bequeath to the city, among his other heritages, a systematic, comprehensive and harmonious plan for the sanitation and development of Greater Bombay. We may be also pretty sure that by the time he leaves these shores, the project, which engages his earnest thought will have been sufficiently advanced to relieve the congestion from which the city is suffering—a congestion which, besides its unwholesome concomitants, bears very hard upon all classes, in consequence of the intolerably high rents we have to pay on that account. House rent, as I fondly imagine, has now reached the high water-mark, and the tide is already on the turn. People are no longer in a hurry to pay fancy prices for land, and the fever of building speculation is abating. The Improvement Trust can no longer hope for such splendid bargains as they were able to make with respect to plots in Colaba and Princess Street; and judging from present conditions, I believe that in three or four years the inflated prices of landed property will approximate the normal state of affairs. The development of Salsette will assist materially in relieving the pressure of house rent on tenants, and to this end the Government have announced their intention to appoint a special officer who will inquire into the capabilities of this extensive region as a residential area. The instructions contained in the Government letter for the guidance of this officer are well thought out, and they cover a wide range. The difficulties which impede the development of Salsette are pointed out, but I do not see among them any reference to the malaria which is a great obstacle in the way of its development. It cannot, however, prove a serious or permanent objection. When low-lying grounds are filled in, when fields are covered with roads and buildings, and when the drainage and water-supply of the reclaimed areas are properly attended to, malaria must disappear, even as it did from Bombay, which in its early days was a deadly swamp. When the scheme, as is conceived by H.E. the Governor, will be finally completed and carried through, Bombay will be one of the fairest spots to dwell in, and so will be the suburbs. Herein I envy the succeeding generation which will reap, to the full, the benefits of the improvements carried out by us. The Bombay of the future will be practically free from slums and rookeries, blind alleys, and dark and foul places. I love to conjure up a vision of the city with its thriving industries and increasing population, with its broad roads, fine buildings, and delightful promenades, its facilities of communication with the suburbs, and its freedom from the tyranny of landlordism. For when the congestion is relieved, and healthy conditions are established, tenants, I fancy, will come in for a good long innings against their natural enemies, the landlords.

"IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA."

Some time ago, I took occasion in this column to criticize the opinions on Indian education expressed by Sir Henry Craik in his "Impressions of India." The book, as a whole, is very interesting, and is far above the ordinary run of tourist publications. In India if a tourist does not surrender himself to the Indian party, taking his views ready made from them, he brings himself under the influence and guidence of the official classes. Sir Henry Craik has preferred the bureaucracy for his mentors and his opinions on Indian questions of the day have a strong and pronounced bias in a particular direction. He has not been a mere passive recipient of the views of others, but having weighed and considered them, has made them his own, and expressed them with a vigour and freshness derived from well-digested knowledge and a clear insight. He is lavish in his praise of the work done by the European official in India, and much of it no doubt is well-deserved; while his condemnation of the Indians holding petty offices in subordinate service is unmitigated. "They are the quiet oppressors of their own countrymen, and except under constant supervision, the most dangerous agents of the British rule." Again, the natives "regard with misgivings any extension of the power of the subordinate native official, who is often the curse of the country, and whose misdoings, especially in the public works and the railway department, I have heard bitterly denounced by natives." The educated native, in his opinion, is an undesirable creature, much inferior in quality to his elders, and the Indian politician is a selfish place-hunter. The elective constitution of the municipal boards has not yet gained the confidence of the people, and they are kept from flagrant errors only by European guidance. From all this the moral he wishes to inculcate upon his countrymen is this—"Do not drive your abstract principles to the death." The conclusion, which is forced upon the reader by all his opinions, assertion and prejudices is that in the government of an oriental country England must leave aside her cherished notions about representation and franchise; that institutions containing the representative element have not proved a success in India and are not suited to its people; that the product of western education in India is a ludicrous caricature, a strange hybrid; that the agitation of the educated classes is unreal and selfish, and that they neither represent the masses nor are accepted by them as their leaders. The East, in its essential features, is still unchanged, and to find it in its primeval immutability, go to Benares, where "we see a type of all that fervent and yet remote oriental life, against which the waves of western thought beat in vain and amidst which the chatter of the political theories of to-day sounds strangely inapt and ineffectual." Sir Henry takes little account of the leaven, which is slowly leavening the whole lump. Lord Curzon noted years ago that the dominating note in the East was "the mute acquiescence of the governed," and Sir Henry might be disposed to agree with him. But Lord Curzon can not be of the same opinion now, and would far rather concur with the writer of a significant article in the last number of "The Quarterly Review," who says that "the dominating feeling now is that of restiveness under our administration; the preponderating desire is that we should go." This desire is, of course confined to the small, but blatant, company of Irreconcileables.

DIVIDED INDIA.

About the most valuable things in the book is a vivid illustration given by a native gentleman in proof of the impracticability of an united, autonomous, independent India. He was conversing with an European friend at a railway station, who said, "Tell me, do you believe that in the days of my grandson and yours India will still be under British rule?" They were standing close to the water tank with the inscription at each end, "Water for Mahomedan gentlemen," "Water for Hindu gentlemen," and the Mahomedan, pointing to it, replied, "So long as that remains, you must be here."

PARSI LOYALTY.

During the past two years, something or other has happened to divide the Parsis from time to time, and the latest question, which has provoked considerable difference of opinion among them, is the requisition made to the Parsi Panchayet for calling a meeting of the community to express their horror and condemnation of anarchy and sedition, and to affirm their loyalty to the British rule. There is no question of the loyalty of the Parsis. If there is any community in India whose interests are closely bound up with those of Europeans, it is this. Since the advent of the English in India, the Parsis have advanced and prospered amazingly. No other Indian race has been so quick and responsive to western influence, or so ready to adapt itself to the circumstances arising from the foreign domination. It cannot, therefore, be supposed that those who are opposed to the proposed meeting have the slightest taint of disloyalty in them. The opposition consists of a small minority, made up chiefly of lawyers and others, forming an intelligent section of the community. Although they have refrained from giving a free vent to their feelings in the press, they are strongly opposed to the meeting, and I will give here a brief summary of their arguments, as expressed by some of them in their private circles. They argue that the loyalty of the Parsis is too well known to need any proof; that the Government are not in need of a certificate of character from them, or, indeed, from any other class of Indians; that the proposed meeting would be a gratuitous act of officiousness, which might be attributed to a desire on their part to curry favour with the rulers in emulation of the example of Mahomedans. They also contend that while the very constitution of the Panchayet has been impeached, it was not right that the authority of the same body should have been invoked for the purpose of summoning a communal gathering, and they point to the inconsistency of some of the prominent signatories to the requisition, who have already lodged a protest against the plenary powers of the Panchayet. Not to omit any argument which might tell in their favour, they say that if it was at all desirable to hold a demonstration of loyalty, a cosmopolitan meeting ought to have been convened. As to this, I understand an attempt was made to have a public meeting of all sections of the community in Bombay, but it was not found possible for their representatives to arrive at a common understanding. An expression of opinion by the entire community of Bombay would certainly have gained in weight and value; but failing that, sectional movements for the same purpose have a value and significance of their own. It is true that Parsi loyalty stands in no need of confirmation; but every Indian who appreciates British rule, and wishes it to continue, must lift up his voice in condemnation of a movement fraught with untold mischief to the mother-land.

BOMBAY VICTORIAS.

It is beyond dispute that the opposition to the proposed increase in the fare of hack victorias is emphatic and indignant, and that it has proceeded from all classes of the community. A regular advance of 50 per cent. on the present tariff, which, with special extras, rises to something like 100 per cent., is absurd. It has been demonstrated by figures, the correctness of which has not yet been questioned, that the proprietors of these vehicles are doing a thriving business which yields them even in these times of high prices all round an income of 40 per cent. on their investment. If worse times were to come, and their profits were reduced, say, to 25 per cent., they should still be deeply thankful for being in an uncommonly remunerative business. I have known victoria-owners who have made quite a respectable fortune in the line, and one or two have been so fortunate as to be enrolled by Government as Justices of the Peace. If the trade were in a bad way, as these gentlemen seek to make out, there would not be in the city about 500 victorias at present in excess of the number considered to be adequate to its requirements. If the owners suffer at all, they suffer from keenness of competition, and this would not have come about if the business had not been worth competing for. It is not so much the cab-owner who is in need of help and protection, as the class that hires victorias. Very little attention is paid, as things go, to the comfort and convenience of passengers, who have to put up with worn out starvelings, painfully dragging ill-appointed vehicles, and with impertinent drivers who, here as all the world over, are quick to take the utmost advantage of the stranger within the gates. The existing rates are fair and reasonable, and they should be allowed to stand without any material alteration.

DION.

ATTACK ON A LAUNCH.

Dacoits Repulsed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

An attack is reported on a launch of Messrs. Nahapiet and Company, jute merchants of Dacca, when it was carrying Rs. 40,000, in the interior of the district. The dacoits were, however, repulsed.

THE FACTORY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

Bombay Millowners' Views.

After due consideration of the Report of the Factory Labour Commission the Bombay Millowners' Association passed the following Resolution at the General Meeting held on Thursday the 27th ultimo, viz :—

"That having regard to the weight of the evidence recorded by the Factory Commission, this Association is of opinion that neither any restrictions, direct or indirect, in the existing provisions of the Factory Act, as regards adult labour in Textile Factories, nor the creation of a new class of "young persons" between the ages of 14 and 17, is justified."

ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P.

Punjab Mail Derailed.

Information was received in Bombay yesterday morning that the engine of the Down Punjab Mail train, which left Bombay on the evening of the 31st August, was derailed between Hetampur and Dholpur on the Midland Section of this Railway at about 17-25 hours on the 1st September.

The engine and the permanent way were slightly damaged, but no person was injured. The cause of the derailment has not yet been ascertained. The road was cleared and traffic [illegible] as usual at 20 o'clock on the same night.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

TEXTILE MACHINERY SHIPMENTS.

The China Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, August 14.

Our exports of textile machinery last month, though substantially larger than in June, show a slight falling off in comparison with the exports in July, 1907. They are, however, very much above the figures for 1906, as the following comparison will show :—

	1906. £	1907. £	1908. £
Russia	14,587	36,814	62,650
Germany	67,901	115,683	91,640
Netherlands	18,154	13,071	16,607
France	66,281	80,993	87,115
Other countries in Europe	152,343	164,578	192,245
China, includ. Hong Kong	7,269	9,798	4,857
Japan	27,017	45,847	78,179
United States of America	58,073	52,117	23,733
Countries in South America	19,393	50,503	25,996
British South Africa	10	20	15
British India	131,456	175,823	168,760
Straits Settlements	...	...	82
Ceylon	253	272	155
Australia	2,212	2,388	1,033
Other countries	19,751	29,863	31,415
Total	584,699	776,375	761,312

There are noteworthy increases in the value of textile machinery shipped to Russia, "other countries in Europe," and Japan, the principal decreases being to Germany, France, North and South America, and India. The figures for the expired seven months of the year still show a great increase, the total being £5,187,850, compared with £4,570,094 in 1907 and £3,736,830 in 1906. In the returns for these periods China, the United States, and Ceylon (whose trifling takings scarcely deserve separate enumeration) are the only countries which have not increased their purchases from us. The shipments to Japan have more than doubled, which confirms the reports of large purchases of textile machinery for Japan which were current last year.

In their report on the Shanghai piece-goods market for the week ended July 16 Messrs. Ilbert and Co. say that business had been on a restricted scale, and few weeks of hot, dry weather were needed for the crops, which (especially the cotton crop) were in a more or less precarious condition. There had been more inquiry from Shantung, mainly for yarn and American goods, but neither at Tientsin nor at Newchwang had business revived upon the old scale. A new complication in trade is mentioned—namely the development of note issues by Chinese banks. There is already an immense currency of depreciated silver and copper coin, and if a large circulation of inadequately protected notes is allowed to add to the confusion, the consequences in times of stringency will be disastrous.

A serious view of the cotton-worm danger in Egypt is taken by Mr. T. S. Richmond, a well-known agriculturist and landowner, in a letter to the "Egyptian Gazette." A trip through the Delta, he says, will very soon convince an observer that the ravages of the cotton worm this summer are worse then ever before. Cultivators are disheartened, and have no inspectors to keep them up to the picking of infected leaves. There is no question whatever in his mind but that the cotton worm has this year got the upper hand, and the bill the country will have to pay will be a heavy one. The Government, he considers, is alone to blame for having taken off the staff of inspectors before their work was well begun. In 1905 it seemed as though the pest was to be tackled seriously, but nothing has been done to back up the spasmodic labours of a regiment of assistants in that year. Giving directions to the Egyptian fellah is of no use unless you set him the example of action. Eventually the Egyptian Government will be compelled to seek the co-operation of entomologists, and it would be all the better were this to be done at once, if needful, with the offer of a substantial rewards for the discovery of a really efficient treatment. On the day on which Mr. Richmond's letter appeared, the Alexandria market received reports of damage by the cotton worm in the prolific Zagazig region.

The United Weavers' Association, connected with the Co-operative Society of Ghent, are to be the first co-operators in the world to start a cotton-spinning factory. They are just concluding negotiations for the purchase of about 2,500 square yards of land for a spinning mill of 20,000 spindles, a new weaving shed of 400 or 500 looms, and a flour mill. A capital of 500,000 francs is required to begin with, half of which they hope to get from working men and women associated with the federation of Co-operative Societies in Belgium, whilst the other half will be raised by loans. The spinning mill, which is to be erected at once to provide yarn for the 200 looms now owned and run by the co-operators of Ghent, will contain 2,000 mule and 3,000 ring spindles, and 15,000 other spindles will be put down as soon as the Society have a sufficient number of looms to consume the yarn. The machinery—preparatory and spinning—will be supplied by an Oldham firm of textile machinists. The mill will be driven and lighted by electricity, and the counts spun will be from 12's to 18's weft and 28's twist. The working hours per week will be 57, as compared with 60 to 65 hours in other Belgian cotton mills, and the wages paid will be from 25 to 30 francs per week, as compared with 24 to 26 francs in adjoining mills. In addition to that the weavers are all shareholders.

In the Cheshire and Staffordshire silk districts a generally reduced demand in the home trade, coupled with larger offerings of foreign goods due to the stagnation of the New York import market, has for some time exercised a depressing influence. The result promises to be a smaller consumption of raw material this year, and also a decline in the use by English manufacturers of foreign throwns, most of which come from France, although a considerable

quantity credited to Holland in the Board of Trade returns is of Swiss production. Leek firms on the whole complain less than producers elsewhere, and maintain a large and fairly steady business in sewing silks, braids, tailors' twists, embroidery filoselles, and a large number of other articles of the same class. As yet an extensive use of artificial silk in England is prevented by its high specific gravity and its unsuitability for exposure to the weather, and manufacturers generally admit that as yet the silkworm remains unbeaten as a producer of commercial silks, although the artificial silk can no longer be merely regarded as a scientific novelty. In some branches of the silk-throwing trade mercerised cotton is admitted to be a much more dangerous competitor, and in the same industry one also hears of the competition of Italian spun silk yarns in bundles and in warps in the Bombay and other markets. This is a complaint from Congleton, now third only in importance in the little group of silk centres in Staffordshire and Cheshire. The presence of increasing quantities of Japanese silks continues to be felt. The cloth is now used largely by European printers, and the gum twill trade with Paris has been largely secured by Japan. Japan has also secured most of the Rangoon trade, the value of which to one Glasgow firm alone at one time averaged £70,000 per annum.

A new kind of silk cloth is being manufactured on handlooms at Benares, in the United Provinces of India. It is known as "Kashi Silk," and it is said to be growing into popularity on account of its cheapness. The yarn is supplied to Benares by an Italian silk company, and appears to be made from the usual kinds of waste of refuse from the processes associated with silk reeling and throwing, whilst some of it is taken from damaged cocoons. Italy produces over 5,000 tons of such waste every year. There are ten mills in Italy that manufacture yarn from this material, though seven of them are owned by one company, which practically monopolises this branch of trade. There are only two other companies in existence engaged in this class of spinning—one at Lyons and the other at Basle. The Italian company employs over 4,000 hands. It is believed in India, however, that "Kashi Silk" is likely to come more and more to the front, and having cheapness in its favour, will push out of the market the dearer classes of material, specially the tussore silk, which has had a good run in the United Provinces.

The annual report on factories and workshops for 1907 draws attention to the number of serious accidents in connection with the cylinders and driving straps of carding engines in cotton mills. These accidents are stated to be more numerous than those from any other class of cotton-spinning machinery, the absence of automatic locking arrangements for the covers of cylinders and the practice of moving the straps from pulleys by hand and removing, crossing, and replacing straps by hand for grinding purposes accounting for the majority. Out of 48 accidents traced to cylinders seven resulted in amputation. The report goes on to state that locking arrangements for covers should render it impossible to open the cover till the cylinder is stationary; also that it should be impossible to start the machine till the cover has been closed. Inventions claiming to fulfil these requirements are announced by some half dozen firms and have been tried at various mills. The Myerscough and Gomall patent recently purchased by Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, of Bolton, is in use on all carding engines at Aqueduct Mill, Preston, and will shortly be adopted in all the other mills of Messrs. Calvert and Sons. The device supplied by Messrs. Witham and Lord, of Burnley, is attached to the carding engines at Messrs. Witham and Co.'s Mill, Burnley, while that of Mr. W. L. Holland, of Preston, is in use at the Tulketh Mill, Preston. All these appliances are said to prove thoroughly effective. Locking arrangements in connection with strap forks have the advantage over others of rendering all handling of the driving straps unnecessary, a grooved pulley being supplied for use on the end of the doffer shaft for grinding purposes. In card rooms where effective locking arrangements for covers, also strap forks and auxiliary grooved pulleys for grinding purposes, are provided, there is little risk of accidents.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the office No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, Mr. H. C. Wright presided. The resolutions to increase the capital of the Corporation to Rs. 521 lakhs, by the creation of 12,000 new shares of Rs. 125 each were passed.

When Mr. Frank Crisp, the well-known solicitor, received the honour of knighthood he entertained to dinner the staff of the post office of Henley-on-Thames, in which district he resides. Learning in the course of the proceedings that it is the custom of the Post Office authorities to grant a "compassionate allowance" of one month's pay for every year of established service up to a total of ten years to women clerks leaving the service to be married, Sir Frank offered to add an amount equal to the allowance to that of any Henley lady who might leave the Post Office to enter the state of matrimony during the next five years. One of the young women concerned has just left the service for this purpose, and Sir Frank has fulfilled his promise by adding £45 to her official marriage portion of the same amount awarded by the Post Office.

FIORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Fiorilino, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Fiorilina" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 31 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

Chauffeur's Careless Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 2.

What might have been a very serious motor-car accident occurred to Mr. Hugh Gough's car on Sunday evening last on the Hussain Saugor Bund at Hyderabad.

The car was driven by a native chauffeur, the occupants being Mrs. Sturge, Miss Blain and two children of Mr. and Mrs. Gough. On reaching the Saifabad end of the Bund, the driver was ordered to turn round and go to Begumpett. Instead of slackening speed, he tried to circle at full speed round the lamp-post in the centre of the triangle formed by the junction of the Bund with the Saifabad and Chudderghat roads, the result being that the car fell over on its side, throwing its occupants into the road.

Mrs. Sturge pluckily held her little boy, in her arms, and the child was unhurt; but she herself sustained considerable injuries, as did also the chauffeur. The little girl escaped unhurt, Miss Blain getting off with some cuts and bruises.

Colonel Shore, Residency Surgeon, was soon on the spot, attending to the injured ladies, who were removed to Nawab Faridoonji Jung's house, close by, the chauffeur being conveyed to the Residency Hospital.

Enquiries made yesterday elicited the fact that Mrs. Sturge was confined to her bed, suffering from shock and bruises. It is hoped, however, that her injuries are not serious.

CONCERT AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The musical world of Simla is much interested in a concert to be given on Friday next by Miss Marian Jay and Miss Marjorie Wigley, daughter of Mr. F. G. Wigley, Legislative Secretary to the Bengal Government. Miss Jay is a violinist well known to Queen's and Albert Hall audiences, and Miss Wigley is a debutante of much promise. Her Excellency Lady Minto is according her patronage to the performance.

TICCA GHARRY FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For once the Press and the public have stood firmly together against the introduction of the enhanced ticca gharry fares submitted to Government by the Commissioner of Police. The reason given for increasing the fare is most unsatisfactory, for the one simple reason that if the business was really a dead loss to the owners and to the drivers of the conveyances, any one with just an ordinary business experience would see that the number of conveyances would show a marked decrease instead of an appreciable increase; if in 1900 the number was 1000, in 1908 it has risen to 1,500. Why? Because the concern is a paying and not a losing one. The acute owners of the conveyances would not have sunk their money in a venture that would face them with a serious loss every month. The new rules are not clear enough for both passengers and drivers, as elements of doubt and discord have been introduced in them which may involve both parties in a row at public places like railway stations, the bunders, and even at the Sewri Cemetery, when neither the owner nor the Police would be present to settle the dispute: in this way a ferry steamer, or a train may be missed. Undoubtedly the popular 4-anna mile fare should not be disturbed, and should remain in force for not only the Fort, but also for all parts of the city. Where was the need to introduce a charge for a few small packages like bedding and a box and thus play into the hands of a driver.

New Rule 1. Who is to measure and certify to the half mile distance when a gharry is sent for from the stand in case a dispute follows? If passengers do not send for a victoria at the recognised stands then where are they to send for it?

Rule 2. Why drag in the third passenger for the extra fare?

Rule 3. If the ages of children are given to the driver, will he believe the passenger? If not, this will surely lead to squabbles at the railway stations, bunders, and even at the Sewri Cemetery, the owner and the Police both not being present. But why tax little children?

Rule 4. What if the driver repudiates the "special" verbal agreement entered into between him and the passenger to take him to the railway stations, bunders, or to the Sewri Cemetery, the owner and the Police both not being present.

Rule 5. Twelve annas per hour is really exorbitant fare for such close distances from the places given within the boundary. 6 and 7 annas should be ample. The boundaries ought to be more expansive.

Rule 6 will be very hard and ruinous on every one in cases of sickness and other emergencies. Requires careful looking into.

Rule 8. The 4 annas extra for an uphill journey to Malabar and Cumbala Hills is altogether unnecessary. What reason was there for its introduction, unless to *not* the Hill residents.

Rule 9. Means worry and loss of time, and opens out a loophole for harassing the passenger.

Rules 10 and 11 are fairly reasonable.

Rule 12. Opens out a way for the driver to get away with a very lame excuse.

Rules 13, 14 and 15. Reveal the fact that this proud city has to stoop and take a tip from Calcutta for this information which could have been easily obtained in Bombay.

On the whole, the rules appear to have been framed solely in the interests of the owners and drivers, and the Government did well in taking the public into its confidence and consulting it in this most important matter.—Yours, &c.

OBSERVER.

The sanction of the Government of India has been received to an estimate of Rs. 1,62,728 for improving the Palvar Drainage, Cauvery Delta Scheme.

At the end of the present season Mr. C. H. B. Marsham will resign the captaincy of the Kent eleven. The reason is that in future he will not be able to devote so much time to cricket.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc. sell it.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.—Major D. S. Buist, 3rd Squadron Commander, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M.E. Carthew-Yorstoun, retired, Dated 15th, August.

Staff.—Captain G. S. Tovey, 81st Battery, R. F. A., to be Orderly Officer to the Inspector of Artillery, Southern Army, for the ensuing inspection season, with effect from 1st September.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).—Major A. R. Saunders, 4th Squadron Commander, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, and Major W. E. G. Lillingston, Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander, vice Major D. S. Buist., transferred to the 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse. Dated 15th August.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.—Major W. F. Newnham, 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd Squadron Commander; Major W. G. Cooper, 4th Squadron Commander, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, vice Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Ducat, appointed Commandant. Dated 10th February.

Captain J. H. M. Davie, Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander, to fill an existing vacancy, Dated 30th March.

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Riffes.—Captain G. L. Cattell, 4th Double Company Commander, to be protem. 3rd Double Company Commander, and Captain R. W. S. Elliott, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major A. W. H Lee, seconded. Dated 1st July.

BOMBAY:—ARRIVALS, SEPPEMBER 2.—Lieut.-Col. Kreyer, Cantonment Magistrate, from Allahabad.

Lieut. Money, 22nd Cav., from Sialkote.

Capt. Ballantine, 27th L. Cav. from Jubbulpore.

Major Harrison, R.F.A., from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER 2.—Lieut.-Colonel Kreyer, Cantonment Magissrate, to England: Lieut. Frost, Ches. Regt., to Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

Lieutenant Astley, 26th Punjabis, died at Nainital on Sunday of enteric.

General Capper, Commandant, Indian Staff College, has eleven weeks' leave outside India.

Captain Stewart, 22nd Punjabis, has one year's extension of service as Registration Officer.

Captain Little, 26th Punjabis, is posted to Ravalpindi in the Cantonment Magistrate's Department.

Lieutenant Swinburne, R. E., is transferred to 3rd Sappers, and Lieutenant Young, R.E., to the Derajat Brigade.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of grant of a medal for distinguished conduct in the field to Sergeant J. Charlton No. 3, Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery and Sergeant Major N. Reid and Colour-Sergt J. Smith, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, in recognition of their gallant conduct in the recent operations on the North-West frontier of India.

The Government of India have approved of the season to which the grant of combined leave is ordinarily restricted by para. 222, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, being extended from the 15th November to the 31st December 1906, for all British officers who were recalled from leave an account of the recent Mohmand Expedition.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Arcadia," Sept. 4.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arcadia" which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour tomorrow brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

English, Mr A J
Goldspink, Mr H
Livesay, Mr J B
Liverton, Mr A J
Lane, Mr
Martin Mr J K
Oliver, Dr Stuart
Riley, Mr J
Smith, Mr J W and Mrs
Stone, Lieut A G
Sedley, Mr W
Stample, Mr B C
Warren, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Abbott, Mr
Boldt, Mrs
Blake, Mr J B
Cox, Mr J H
Fox, Capt J J
Frederick, Capt E B
Harrison, Lt A P
Jones, Mr R L
Laslett, Mr C F
Mackay, Mr J M
Page, Mr W G
Richardson, Miss A
Rai, Mr C
Stokes, Mr J W
Thomson, Mr J

FROM PORTSAID.

Philopatis, Mr D'A

FROM BRINDISI.

Cresswell, Mr G B and Mrs
Gibbs, Capt W O
Lydall, Capt
Macdonald, Mr P J
Morris, Mr R
Palmer, Capt W L

FOR KARACHI.

Broome, Lt Col G
Dame, Mr G E S
Davis, Mr J E
Ellis, Col P M and Mrs
Garrard, Lt F S D
Marshall, Lt M

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salazie," Sept. 2.

Passengers will proceed to Marseiles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Salazie" today from Victoria Dock Shed No. 3:—

Godrej, Mr
Smith, Mr
Digby, Mr
Doumanian, Mr
Midford, V E Mrs and baby
Todd, Mrs A M
Kerrawalla, Mr Furdoon F
Williams, Mr A
Norton, Capt J M R and Mrs and girl
Noronha, Mr D F de
Kirkpatrick, Mr L G
Pandya, Mr J R
Muller, Mr T
Henriques, Mr A F
Mehta, Mr N B
Burke, Mr H
Gazder, Mr D B
Oneill, Mr J
Prasad, Mr B
Dastur, Mr P A
Convers, Mr
Dordet, Mr
Titcheff, Mr
Statelaff, Mr
Capronnier, Mr
Duroch, Mr
Quere, Mr
Capronnier, Mrs
Assonville, Mr d'
Canjolle, Mr
Vitard, Mrs and child
Espeaux, Mr and Mrs d' de Rauvray, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Bouhis, Mr
Vidal, Mr
Courbie, Mr
Demertiere, Mrs and Mr and baby
Laplanche, Miss
Pitard, Mrs
Pirion, Mrs and Miss and child
Beranger, Mr
Seman, Mr
Breton, Mr and 2 children
Barrand, Mr and Mrs and child
Tomasi, Mr
Luigi, Mr
Perotin, Mr
Lefrane, Mr
Chauffeur, Mrs
Military Officers, Fourteen
Ray, Mrs A
Hooper, Mrs T
Lanerie, Mr
Wheeler, Miss Attel
Shiroadker, Mr B G
Chakradeo, Mr R V
Ballantyne, Capt
Smith, Mr D G

PORTSAID.

Mr. E. Kawa.

LA REUNION.

Mr. and Mrs. Cassim Issop.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

This Year's Averages.

We publish below the averages of the Bombay Gymkhana team up to August 31st:—

Matches played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
12	8	1	3

BATTING.

Name.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.
R N Morris	4	1	79	170	56·6
Lieut F N Townsend.	9	0	96	381	26·5
Capt W M Turner	11	1	78	325	32·5
Commdr D F Vines.	12	2	57	325	32·5
F P West	9	0	59	197	21·8
C S Baker	2	0	30	42	21·0
F J Clark	6	4	11	39	19·5
E E Coombs	6	2	24	76	19·0
G C Phillips	11	1	94	180	18·0
C G Stileman	5	2	19	53	17·6
J S Milne	8	1	44	102	14·6
F P Hearson	8	0	52	90	11·0
Lt E McCallum	2	1	12	12	12·0

BOWLING.

Name.	O.	M.	R.	W	A
J S Milne	119	16	236	35	6·5
F J Clark	112	21	306	28	10·8
E E Coombs	68	13	221	17	13·0
G C Phillips	50.1	11	198	15	13·2
Capt W M Turner	51	12	157	11	13·3

The question about averages is much discussed amongst those who are keen on cricket, for while many attach considerable importance to them, others do not, and argue that to publish or talk about averages, tends to make player think more of their own individual efforts than of playing to benefit their side. Everyone must have their own opinion, but, generally speaking, when reading the home papers, every man takes great interest in the batting and bowling averages, and especially of those whom he knows or has watched playing. There is, too, great keenness in seeing the county championship results, and it is a pity that Secretaries out here do not follow the example of the Harwood League.

Many of us are interested in League cricket and would like to know from time to time how the various clubs stand and the possibilities of winning the shield. Of course it by no means follows that the man with the highest score or best bowling average has done the most for his side, or should be selected to play on his paper form. Twenty runs in one match may easily have been of more value than fifty in another. A batsman may be told to lose his wicket, rather than make a few runs slowly, at one time it may be necessary to force runs, at another just to try and not get out. On several of the Gymkhana grounds the boundaries are very short and the same may be said about the Oval, but, while the ball travels on the former, a hard drive or cut on the latter often realises only two instead of four runs; it must not, however, be forgotten that a six on these grounds would often, from a similar hit, be an easy catch on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. Many who are keen on cricket are unable to watch every game, and to those who have to depend on newspapers for their sport, the averages of players are interesting, and, curiously enough, amongst those who are playing and protest most against averages and take but little interest in their own, you will always find men keen about their friends', and know all about them when it comes to a discussion. Wandering round from one cricket match to another one is forced to the conclusion that in Bombay our cricketers, with very few exceptions, play to win matches, and individuals are ready to sacrifice their own chances of making a score. Go from tent to tent and you will realise the keenness of the various teams, that every run made or wicket taken, the credit seems to have been appropriated by another ten men; alone, perhaps, one man did it, but the rest are quite as pleased, thinking that in some measure, they take a hand in the honours. Success will not come to the Clubs whose members think only of their own individual performances rather than of how their side will be most benefitted.

The chief thing is to win, and the next not to lose. There is but little satisfaction in drawing matches, and it is better to have a hard fought finish and lose, than a tame inconclusive game, when a draw results through want of enterprise. A certain famous batsman once remarked that "it is better to be bowled when trying to hit a six, than being caught by poking a ball to silly point?" and while not advising players to take unnecessary risks, it is better to try and help win matches, than consider how one's average may be affected.

CRICKET.

An Interesting Eleven.

Bombay Gymkhana XI leave Victoria Terminus at 3 p.m. to-day to play against Poona on Friday and Saturday, September 4th and 5th.

1. H. Cheetham, 2. Capt. Turner R. G. A., 3. E. E. Coombs, 4. C. G. Stileman, 5. Lieut. Townend R. E., 6. F. P. West, 7. G. C. Phillips, 8 F. P. Hearson, 9, Lieut. L. F. Farquharson, 10. G. H. Jones, 11. Comdr. D. F. Vines, R. I. M.

BOMBAY TRIANGULAR MATCHES.

Probable Hindu Team.

The Hindu Selection Committee have not as yet finally selected a team to represent the Hindus in the Bombay Triangular matches, and they do not intend making a final selection, until the first struggle in Bombay between the Presidency and the Parsis is over, and they know which of the two sides they will have to play against. It would not, however, be out of place to give the names of those of the team who are looked upon as certainties and those who are in the running for the last places.

Messrs. C. V. Mehta, P. Balu, P. K. Telang, K. A. Date, Sesachari, Shivram, Erasha and Pai are certainties. Pai, perhaps the finest dashing bat the Hindus possess, has recovered from his illness and will be able to don flannels for the Hindus. Sesachari has replied to the Hindu Selection Committee, accepting their invitation to participate in the match.

Messrs Keshavlal, Ramalu, Banda, Talpade, Agasker and Mehendale are in the running for the last three places, Keshavlal, who is a Kathiawar man, is a good bat and a fair left hand trundler. Ramalu from Velore, who has experienced of English cricket, is a very good bat and field, but it is not certain whether he would be able to come down to Bombay. Banda, Agasker and Talpade are all Bombay men, the former two good bats and the latter a fairly good change bowler. Mehendale is a Poona man and has before now played for the Hindus against the Presidency. His inclusion in the team will depend on the form he shows during the intervening weeks.

BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

After missing a week on account of the Rugby Football Tournament these sports were resumed last evening on the Marine Lines maidan. There was an excellent attendance and competitors galore. The programme opened with jumping for both Horses and Ponies. Mr. Griffin on the ever green "Lux" won the horses in nice style with Mr. Christie on his own horse a good second and Mr. Griffin was also successful in the ponies jumping. The programme had to be transposed a little owing to there being a jump event as well as the hurdle race and the Lloyd Lindsay competition came next. This was well competed for, but we would draw competitors attention to the necessity of keeping them dressing better, the first heat especially being very ragged. Mr. Clare and Mr. Andrews were the winners of the final heat. The next event the Ladies Trotting Race was a great success, no fewer than nine ladies turning out which was very gratifying to those who arrange the programme and a good ladies event will figure in each programme from now on with all this support. Mrs. Hatch footed all over the winner, but she had bad luck in her pony breaking just within easy reach of home and Mrs. Turner Green going nicely was the eventual winner, with Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. McCausland second and third respectively. The Tennis Ball Race which came next produced some 10 or 12 starters. It was not an easy thing to do as many found but there were at least five efficients to go in the final heat which was won by Mrs. Barraclough with Major Kilkelly second. The Pre-Raphaelite stakes, always a favourite, was good and was well supported. There is always found to be a little delay in getting through this event and it was even so last night but notwithstanding this all went well. Hitherto the gentleman has had to draw, but on this occasion the ladies were the artists and very, well they did it too, as] it cannot have been altogether intuition on the part of the men that there was so little hesitation in guessing the animal portrayed. Captain Machie and Mrs. Binning were the first couple.

A Hurdle Race the first given this season, brought the programme to a close. It was a most successful event and produced some ten starters. It was unfortunately beginning to get dark but nothing daunted, all the competitors shewed much keenness, and it was a real good race; most of the horses and ponies (the ponies were given 50 yards start) fenced well and after a bit of a tussle Mr. Rommel was successful in securing first place.

The 116th Mahrattas Band, by the kind permission of Colonel Meade and the officers again added much to the enjoyment of the afternoon.

The following is a list of the winners and events:—

JUMPING COMPETITION—(a) Horses, and (b) Ponies.

HORSES.

Mr. Griffin 1
Mr. Christie 2
Mr. Dunckley 3

PONIES.

Mr. Griffin 1
Mr. Symons 2

LLOYD LINDSAY BY HALF SECTIONS.—Competitors to ride given course over hurdle to posts bearing cocoanuts. They will then dismount alternately, and each knock off one cocoanut with a Polo ball. Return over same course.

Mr. Clare, Mr. Andrews 1
Mr. Saxley, Mr. Rettallick 2

LADIES' TROTTING RACE.—Round a given course. Any horse breaking must be turned round.

Mrs. Turner Green 1
Mrs. Blunt 2
Mrs. Kirby 3

To pick up 6 Tennis balls, one by one on a Tennis bat, and place them in a bucket. No dismounting allowed.

Mr. Barraclough, Major Kilkelly 1

PRE-RAPHAELITE STAKES.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—Gentlemen to ride to where their partners are standing in front of blackboard. The Ladies will be given the names of animals, which they must draw. Gentlemen to guess the animal, and return over same course.

Mrs. Binning, Capt. Machie 1
Mrs. McCausland, Mr. Barraclough 2
Mrs. Nash, Capt. Nash 3

STEEPLECHASE—(if sufficient entries.) (a) Horses. and (b) Ponies—Distance about 2 furlongs.

Mr. Rommell 1
Mr. Symons 2
Mr. Dunckley 3

BOXING.

Sirhind Boxing Tournament.

OPENING NIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Sirhind Boxing Tournament, open to all British troops, in India, for the Inter-regimental Championship Trophy, which was to have taken place in June last, but had to be postponed, on account of the Frontier disturbances, commenced, at the Town Hall, before a large and appreciative audience, and, judging from the spirit displayed and the keen interest evinced by the competitors and spectators, the Tournament promises to be a great success. There are no fewer than 245 entries, a record for Army Boxing Tournaments.

Major Williamson is referee, Captain Ley and Mr. Wallis, the judges, and the Hony. Secretary, Capt. B. G. R. Gordon, of the Gordon Highlanders.

The following are the details:—

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Private Hines, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment, beat Volunteer Rees, Simla Volunteer Rifles.

Private Adamson, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, beat Private McOrney, 12th Royal Lancers.

Corporal Blackman, 10th Hussars, beat Private Chandler, 10th Hussars, Chandler giving in, after the first round.

Private Dixon, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment, beat Gunner Franklin, S. Battery, R. H. A.

Private Panton, Middlesex Regiment, not having turned up, the winner was declared in Pte. Plats 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Private Copeland, 2nd Royal Scots, beat Pte. Jones, 1st Glouster Regiment, Jones giving in, after the first round.

Private Bullen, 1st Oxford Light Infantry, beat Pte. Everson, 1st Queen's Regiment.

Private Collins, Royal Irish Rifles, not having arrived, the winner was declared in Pte. Roberts, 1st Glouster Regiment.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Gunner Wilkinson, beat Bombardier Green, 9 Mountain Battery R. G. A. Green gave in after the first round.

Bombardier Partridge, 9 Mountain Battery R. G. A., beat Lance-Corpl. Delmaine, 15th Hussars.

Lance-Corpl Atkinson, 1st Glouster Regiment not having arrived, the winner was declared in Gunner Collins. 7th Battery, R. F. A.

Private Barnshaw, 1st Queen's Regiment beat Pte. Watson, 1st Glouster Regiment.

BOYS COMPETITION.

Boy Gower, Connaught Rangers, beat Boy Bonnett, 1st Warwickshire Regiment.

Boy Miles, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, beat Boy Packen, Royal Munsters.

Boy Stone, Northumberland Fusiliers, beat Boy O'Connor, Connaught Rangers.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Corpl. Shorrocks, the Queens, beat Pte. Bates, 2nd Berks. Bates fell in the first round, and was counted out.

Corpl. Strath, 1st Royal Dragoons, not having turned up, the winner was declared in Lance.-Corpl Sturgess, 2nd North Stafford Regiment.

Private Poole, Royal Warwick Regiment, beat Pte. O'Brien, Connaught Rangers. O'Brein gave in, in the second round.

Private Edwards, 12th Royal Lancers, beat Pte. Barton, 2nd Berks Regiment.

Gunner Smallman, No. 9, Mountain Battery, R. G. A., beat Pte. Mason, the Queens.

Lance-Corpl Smith, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, beat Pte. Lloyd, 1st Glouster Regiment.

Private Robertson, 2nd Royal Scots, beat Pte. Townsend, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, Townsend scratching.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Lance Corpl. Little, 12th Royal Lancers, beat Pte. James, 1st Glouster Regiment, James giving up shortly after the second round. Pte. Weir, 12th Royal Lancers, beat Pte. Hart, Connaught Rangers. Hart fell in the second round, and was counted out.

Gunner Sellman, S. Battery, R. H. A., beat Gunner Hatchett, No. 9 Mountain Battery R. G. A., Hatchett giving in in the second round. Private Newman, 1st Glousters, beat Corpl Cummins, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Cummins fell in the first round and was counted out.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

Owing to the large number of entries and the limited time for which this Tournament is fixed, one extra meeting took place this morning, of which the following are the particulars:—

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

1ST ROUND.

Lance-Corpl. Private Reynolds, 1st Connaught Rangers, vs. Private Wallace, 2nd Royal Scots. Wallace wins.

Private Clarke, 2nd N. Staffs, vs. Private Carthy, Royal Infantry Rifles. Carthy not having arrived, Clarke wins.

Private Dutch, 1st Queens, vs. Private Gent, 1st Gloster Regiment. Gent wins knocking his opponent out in the first round.

Private A. K. J. Jones, 1st K. O. Guards, vs. Private Hall, 1st South Lancashire Regiment. Hall wins.

Private Hibbert, 1st Gloster Regiment, vs. Private Butler, 2nd Leinster Regiment. Butler scratched. Hibbert wins.

Lieutenant Corpl. Shelley, Northumberland Fusiliers, vs. Private Robinson, 1st South Lancashire Regiment. Corporal Shelley scratched. Robinsen wins.

Lance-Corporal Herriott, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, vs. Private Dobbin, 2nd Leinster Regiment. Dobbin scratched, Herriott wins.

Gunner Marriage, 6th Battery, R. F. A. vs. Private Hare, 1st South Lancashire Regiment. Hare wins, knocking his opponent out in the second round.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

1ST ROUND.

Private Hill, Durham Light Infantry, vs. Private Bethel, 1st R. Warwicks, Bethel wins.

Private Churchman, 12th R. Lancers, vs. Privat Duggan, R. Munster Fusiliers. Duggan wins.

Bowker, R. Munster Fusilier, vs. Private Kay, 2nd R. Scots. Kay wins.

Private Donaghue, R. Munster Fusilier, vs. Private Weyerstrass, Middlesex Regiment. Donaghue not having turned up, Weyerstrass wins.

Private Crowther, Durham Light Infantry, vs. Private Salmon, 1st Connaught Rangers. Crowther wins.

Private O. Dea, 1st Connaught Rangers, vs. Private Woodley, 10th R. Hussars. O. Dea wins.

Private A. Jones, 1st Gloster Regiment, Lance-Corpl Oates, 1st Queens. Oates wins. This was the best fight of the morning, lasting three rounds, when Oates was declared the winner on points.

THE HARRIS TOURNAMENT.

The Worcesters vs. The Somersets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Worcesters and the Somersets having held a blank sheet yesterday. the game was replayed to-day, when another great crowd was out to witness it. From the start the Worcesters asserted their superiority, and eventually won by 5 goals to 1, having scored 2 goals in the first half and 3 goals in the second.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

The Commissioner in a letter stated:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 2267 of 11th July 1907, sanctioning the work of repairing the wall surrounding the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Dharavi, I have the honour to state that it was intended to make provision for work in the Budget for 1908-1909; but at the time of preparing the budget no such provision was actually made. The Agent to his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun has now addressed me requesting the early carrying out of the work; and I have the honour therefore to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the required amount, viz., Rs. 5,037, being met by an additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation to grant the sanction asked for.

The Committee then discussed letters from Messrs. Payne and Company, and Messrs. Unwalla and Pherozeshaw.

Messrs. Payne and Company on behalf of their client Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmad Patel wrote:—Stating that in the reply to their complaint in May 1907, they were informed by the Commissioner that no license would be granted for the stable in question; that on repeating the complaint they were informed in August last that Police Court proceedings had been instituted, and that everything legally possible was being done in the matter, but that as the owner of the stable in question had been reported to be out of Bombay it was not possible to serve the summons. Stating; that in May last their client again complained of the continuance of the nuisance, and pointed out that their client intended to live in the said bungalow but could not do so owing to the nuisance, but to no effect. Adding that it is surprising that although the Commissioner refused to grant a license and took Police Court proceedings, the stabling of buffaloes and the consequent unbearable nuisance still continues. Praying for enquiry and redress, and expressing the hope that the nuisance would be abated without their client being obliged to take any further proceedings in the matter."

Messrs. Unwalla and Pherozeshaw on behalf of their client, Mrs. V. Newton, wrote:—Stating that their client held a license for a buffallo stable for seven years in Sewri but was compelled to shift in consequence of the licensed premises having been sold by the owner; that before renting the present site at Parel Tank Road their client showed it to several Municipal Officers of the Health Department who pointed out the site for the stable; that their client then rented the place and commenced building and that as the monsoon was fast approaching she hurried on the work and when the building was nearly completed, objection was taken to it for the first time. Adding that the objection was taken after several officials of the Health Department had asked our client to do various works in connection with the stable and after their client had spent all the money that was necessary to be spent for a proper licensed stable. Stating that the objection is purely sentimental inasmuch as the stable is situate in a large open compound, 230 feet from the Main Road and 100 feet from any bungalow; that their client was first prosecuted in September 1907 before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate for keeping the stable without a license and fined Rs. 5; that in October 1907 the Municipality again prosecuted their client when the same Magistrate in convicting her and inflicting a nominal fine of Rs. 6 expressed an opinion that their client appeared to have been rather ill-treated by the Municipality."

The Commissioner in the course of his letter stated:—"Mrs. Newton held a license for a buffalo stable at No. 1068, Sewri Cross Road for some years and on 11th February 1907 Mrs. Newton wrote to the Superintendent of Licenses informing him that she had to vacate these premises on or before 1st March 1907 and that she proposed to build another stable either in the compound of the bungalow adjoining her place at Sewri or at Bhoiwada. The site at Bhoiwada was objected to on the ground that the locality was undrained, similarly, objection was raised to another proposal to build on Naigaum Road for the same reason, and also because of the close proximity of chawls. Subsequently Mrs. Newton abandoned her idea of building a stable at either of these places. I am informed that the conversation Mrs. Newton had with Dr. Venis related to suitable site for stables in general. Dr. Venis quite properly advised her that in selecting a site she should choose some open spot and also see that the locality was properly drained. His remarks were in no way intended to suggest that the present site was a suitable one."

It was resolved to forward the letters to the Corporation with an intimation that the Standing Committee are of opinion that Messrs. Payne and Co. be informed that action has already been taken in the matter and will be pressed further with a view to having the stable vacated, and that Messrs. Unwalla and Pherozeshaw be informed that the Corporation sees no ground to interfere.

TUMB-HUNTING IN EGYPT.

Of all the strange manifestations of modern energy, that of tomb-hunting in Egypt is perhaps the most restlessly incongruous. At the present moment men from various countries are engaged in searching for Egyptian tombs that have not already been plundered. "The little colony of explorers," writes Mr. Day Allen Willey in the August "Chambers's," "do not give their work a very dignified title. They speak of the different excavations as 'digs.' So the tourist who chances up the great river in one of the puffing steamboats, or in that ideal sailing-yacht of the Nile, the dahabeeah, will be told of the German 'dig,' carried on under the supervision of eminent savants from Germany; he may hear of the American 'dig,' a great hole in the sand and rock made with the money spent by a wealthy

ROMANCE OF SECRET CHAMBERS.

The Hiding-Places of Charles.

In spite of the latest recipes of modernity, from diamond making to sheath gowns, from record boating by sea to record making by air, one old-fashioned "thrill" still holds its own—the secret hiding-place, writes a correspondent of a contemporary. Bulwer Lytton has confessed that the spirit of romance in his own novels "was greatly due to their having been written at my ancestral home, Knebworth, Herts." "How could I help writing romances, he continues," "after living amongst the secret panels and hiding-places of our dear old home? How often have I trembled with fear at the sound of my own footsteps when I ventured into the picture gallery! How fearfully have I glanced at the faces of my ancestors as I peered into the shadowy abysses of the 'secret chamber.' It was years before I could venture inside without my hair literally bristling with terror." The spell continues and I am not at all surprised to see a new edition of Mr. Allan Fea's "Secret Chambers and Hiding-Places" (Methuen, 7s. 6d. net).

A RESOLUTE SEARCH.

Many a sombre old tale lives again in these pages, but second to none is that of the capture in 1605 at Hindlip Hall of a well-known Jesuit and his associates. The confinement, according to the old record, was not a matter of starvation, for all of the fugitives though two had been compelled to give themselves up on the fourth day, being reduced to one apple between them: "Forth of this secret and most cunning conveyance came Henry Garnet, the Jesuit, soght for, and another with him, named Hall; marmalade and other sweetmeats were found there lying by them; but their better maintenance had been by a quill or reed, through a little hole in the chimney that backed another chimney into the gentlewomen's chamber, and by that passage candles, broths and warm drinks had been conveyed in unto them."

THE TELL-TALE GIRDLE.

In the chapter entitled "The Gunpowder Plot Conspirators" we have a vivid account of Father Blount's escape from Scotney Castle towards the end of Elizabeth's reign. It was on a Christmas night that a party of priest-hunters approched the castle in search of Father Blount. According to their usual procedure they locked up the members of the family. Now, in the inner quadrangle of the castle there was a curious device consisting of a large stone of the solid wall that could be pushed aside. In spite of its great weight this stone was so delicately balanced that only a very slight pressure on one side was necessary to gain an entrance into the hiding-place within:

Those who have visited the grounds at Chatsworth may remember a huge place of solid rock which can be swung round in the same easy manner. Upon the approach of the enemy, Father Blount and his servant hastened to the courtyard and entered the vault; but in their hurry to close the weighty door a small portion of one of their girdles got jammed in, so that a part was visible from the outside. Fortunately for the fugitives, someone in the secret, in passing the spot, happened to catch sight of this tell-tale fragment, and immediately cut it off; but as a particle still showed, they called gently to those within to endeavour to pull it in, which they finally succeeded in doing." Eventually Father Blount and his servant made their escape barefooted, scaled some high walls, and swam the moat.

CHARLES II. AT BOSCOBEL.

King-hunting as well as priest-hunting has its place in these pages, and we are reminded that Charles II. owed his life to the hiding-places at Boscobel, Moseley, Trent, and Heale. The loyalty of the brothers Penderell has been the subject of interesting personal correspondence in this journal. Charles II. himself has recorded their fidelity: "As soon as I was disguised," he says, "I took with me a country fellow whose name was Richard Penderell. . . . He was a Roman Catholic, and I chose to trust them (the Penderells) because I knew they had hidding-holes for priests that I thought I might make use of in case of need." But before he took up his quarters in the house, Charles II. conceived the idea of escaping into Wales, and after night had set in he left Boscobel Wood, where he had remained hidden all day, and started on foot with the intention of crossing the Severn.

A HALT.

Owing to several obstacles, however, his guide, Penderell, suggested a halt at a house at Madeley, which was known to contain a "priests' hole." The King's narrative runs:

We continued our way on to the village upon the Severn, where the fellow told me there was an honest gentleman, one Mr. Woolfe, that lived in that town, where I might be with great safety, for he had hiding-holes for priests. . . . So I come into the house a back way, where I found Mr. Woolfe, an old gentleman, who told me he was sorry to see me there, because there were two companies of the militia foot at that time in the town and kept a guard at the ferry, to examine everybody that came that way, in expectation of catching some that might be making their escape that way; and that he durst not put me into any of the hiding-holes of his house, because they had been discovered, and consequently, if any search should be made, they would certainly repair to these holes, and that, therefore, I had no other way of security but to go into his barn and there lie behind his corn and hay.

The "priests' here" at Madeley is still in existence; it contains the unwonted luxury of a rough wooden bench.

Of Moseley Hall the King has left this record: "I . . . sent Penderell's brother to Mr. Pitcheroft's (Witgreaves) to know whether my Lord Wilmot was there or no, and had word brought me by him at night that my lord was there, that there was a very secure hiding-hole in Mr. Pitcheroft's house, and that he desired me to come thither to him. Great House next gave hospitality to the Royal fugitive. In regard to this house the author writes: "The small secret appartment is approached through a triangular hole in the wall something after the fashion of that at Ufton Court; but when one has squeezed through this aperture he will find plenty of room to stretch his limbs."

CONVENIENT AND SAFE.

Finally Charles II. has left us this very interesting little note on his stay at Heale House: "So Robin Philips and I took our horses and went as far as Stonehenge; and there we staid looking upon the stones for some time, and returned back again to Hale (Heale) (the place where Mrs. Hyde lived) about the hour she appointed; where I went up into the hiding-hole, that was very convenient and safe, and staid there all alone (Robin Philips thea going away to Salisbury) some four or five days."

"The Scottish Hiding-Places of Prince Charles Edwards" is the title of the concluding chapter in this volume.

THE CABMAN HEIR.

Some time ago I printed an account of the famous Penderell pension, and additional interest is given to this book by the fact that a descendant of the family has been recently discovered. For seven generations this pension was paid without interruption, until in 1859 two descendants of the original James Penderell, James Withington and Robert Maclaren, shared it between them. Both commuted their life-interests, and Maclaren became a cab-owner with the proceeds of his share. Withington disappeared completely. It now appears that James Withington was drowned in the Avon, and that his only son is also dead. His share of pension, amounting to about £1 a week, consequently reverts to his old friend Robert Maclaren, who at the age of seventy is still a cab-owner and cabman.

BY THE WAY.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

The descriptions of the enthusiasm displayd by the populace of various German towns and villages as there passed over their heads the Zeppelin airship, before its unhappy destruction in a thunderstorm are singularly like the prophecy of Erasmus Darwin, grandfather of the greater Charles, the centenary of whose birth the scientific world has just been celebrating, the former having exclaimed in the days of George III.:

Soon shall thine arm, unconquered Steam! afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;
Or on wide-waving wings expanded bear
The flying chariot through the fields of air.
Their crews triumphant, leaning from above,
Shall wave their fluttering kerchiefs as they move;
Or warrior bands alarm the gaping crowd,
And armies shrink beneath the shadowy cloud.

THE AIRSHIP OF THREE CENTURIES AGO.

Long anterior, however, even to that poetic scientist—who, in the common phrase, was "before his time"—this idea of an airship was not unknown to England, for some three centuries have passed since it was announced to the people of London that "the greatest newes of this countrie is of an ingenious fellow, that in Barkshire sailed or went over a high steeple in a boat, all of his owne making and without other help than himself in her, conveyed her above twenty miles by land over hills and dales to the river, and so down to London." But the "ingenious fellow of Barkshire" and the imagined aeronaut of Erasmus Darwin, the Santos-Dumont and the Zeppelin of latest days, all have left unsolved the problem put by Milton long ago:

Wretched man, what food
Will he convey up thither, to sustain
Himself and his rash army, where thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,
And famish him of breath, if not of bread?

And that should be of some comfort to those fearsome folk who cannot sleep of nights for thinking of an invasion of England by gliding airships through the upper air.

A PEN-PORTRAIT OF THE PRESIDENT.

There must be, by this time, a gigantic pen-portrait gallery of President Roosevelt, and it should be one of the most interesting possessions of the United States if it is true that "the only picture that can give Mr. Roosevelt will be drawn by the art of words." We quote this remark from Mr. W. B. Hale's "A Week in the White House," which Messrs. Putnam have just published. Mr. Hale, after this, is almost bound to add his word-picture to the gallery, and proceeds to do so in this manner: You know the features—the close-clipped, brachycephalous head, close-clipped moustache, prince-nez, square and terribly rigid jaw. Hair and moustache indeterminate in colour; eyes a clear blue; cheeks and neck ruddy. He is in a frock-coat, a low collar with a four-in-hand, a light waistcoat, and grey striped trousers. . . . Remember that he is almost constantly, in action, speaking earnestly and with great animation; that he gestures freely and that his whole face is always in play. For he talks with his whole being—mouth, eyes, forehead, cheeks, and neck all taking their mobile parts. As this tremendous activity suggests, the President is "in the pink of condition to-day," and we are not astonished to hear that fighting is as much "fun" to him as joking and laughing till his utterance is choked with mirth.

ELOQUENCE AND ENERGY.

But the Roosevelt voice, as much as his face, is an essential part of the pen-portrait. Concerning it Mr. Hale has a great deal to say. For instance: Remember that Mr. Roosevelt never speaks a word in the ordinary conversational tone. He utters everything with immense enphasis, his face energised from the base of the neck to the roots of the hair, his arms usually gesticulating, his words bursting forth like projectiles, his whose being radiating force. He does not speak fast, always pausing before an emphatic word and letting it out with the spring of accumulating energy behind it. The President dosen't allow his witticisms to pass without enjoying them. He always stops—indeed, he has to stop till the convulsion of merriment is over and he can regain his voice. Under these conditions a week, or even a day at the White House must be an exhilarating experience, for it seems hat the President is eloquent all the time.

THE PASSING OF THE STEAM PLOUGH.

The experiments which have lately been made with a motor-plough would seem to suggest that the steam-plough, not so very long ago considered almost an agricultural wonder of wonders, may before many years find its occupation gone. Improvements in ploughs have, indeed, been in progress for a long time, before the days of either the steam or the motor variety; and it may be wondered precisely what type it was which, close upon a couple of centuries since, was thus described in the London Press: "The Machine at Hide-Park, which plows the Ground without Horses, is exposd to publick View, and gives great Satisfaction to the Curious: they say it turns up whole Furrows at once, and all performd with the Labour of one Man, which will be no small Improvement to the poor Farmers, who stand in need of Help at this Time."

A LIQUOR FOR LAND.

As there was contemporaneously announced the sale of "a Liquor for the Improvement of mean, barren Land, either in Corn or Grass, to an incredible Degree, more than can be done by any common Manure of Tilage in any sort of Soil of equal Richness," the British farmer should assuredly at that time have been literally "in clover"; but, as it was cautiously added, "We have no Knowledge ourselves of how far this Liquor answers the Account given of it, and therefore we can only recommend it to the Curious, or to those that hatch Occasion to make Trial of the experiment, it may be feared that, like the crater of Vesuvius, according to that once theatrical favourite, Sir Charles Coldstream there was "nothing in it."

A WHISTLE?

A woman on the train entering Grand Rapids asked the conductor how long the cars stopped at Union Station.

He replied: "Madam, we stop just four minutes from two to two to two two."

The woman turned to her companion and said: "I wonder if he thinks hes the whistle on the engine."—"Outdoor life."

A CHEAP SUBSTITUTE.

"I had to sell my auto, but I haven't missed it yet."

"How's that?"

"You can get most of the sensations by cleaning rugs."—"Louis-ville Courier-Journal."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NORTHWARD HO!

The Twelfth is once more upon us writes a Lady correspondent at Home and tweed gowns of heather colour and skirts short enough to fully show thick-soled leather brogues must finally displace for the autumn long tailed garments of finest muslin and crepe de Chine, languidly lifted now and then to reveal delicately-tinted suede slippers and slender French heels. Heavy coats of tweed, or serge or soft woollen cloth well and truly waterproofed, take the place of the wraps of satin charmeuse and coats of Irish crochet that delighted our eyes when the summer was in its youth, and tam-o'-shanters and trim toques, warranted to stand wind and "haar" and pouring wet weather, adorn heads lately covered by flower-gardens and fantasies tulle, and many feathers. The wonder is that the wearers appear no less charming in the one garb than they did in the other.

PERFECTION OF SIMPLICITY.

We are off to the moors, or, at all events, as many of us as can, and during the past few weeks the practical tailors have been the only really busy workers in the marts of dress patronised by the well-turned-out woman bound for the Highlands. The outfit for a couple of months in a shooting lodge is nowadays not large, but it is wonderfully perfect. No garments that did duty during the London season are considered possible for wear a score of miles or so the other side of the back of beyond, the only exception being made if any of the numerous "Gathering" balls are to be patronised. The French fashion of wearing smart highnecked dresses for dinner was definitely adopted by the Princess Royal in the Highlands many years ago, and is now very widely followed.

THE "RIGHT" OUTFIT.

A couple or, at most, three workmanlike coats and skirts of hard-wearing tweed will see the most ardent sportswoman through her season of forest, moor, and stream. They should be as trim and severely masculine as tailors' hands can make them, and it is hardly necessary to point out to the variest beginner that skirts should be really short for climbing rugged hills and tramping over gorse and heather; that colours should resemble as closely as possible the hues of birds and beast and herbage; and that the costume intended for fishing should differ in certain essentials from the costume to be worn while shooting. If the tyro has any doubts or uncertainties on these or other sartorial points, she cannot do better than place herself in the hands of a really firstclass tailor with a "clientele" among sporting women.

THE FITNESS OF THINGS.

One or two smart tailor mades should also be taken for wear at "Games," at local bazaars, which the chatelaine of the shooting lodge is begged to open, for church, and calls upon neighbours. Ordinary summer materials, such as muslin and ninon, embroidered cambric, linen, and cotton, are not often needed in the Highlands, but a heavy make of shantung built into a coat and skirt ought to be useful on warm days, when "functions" are in prospect. But the real sportswoman avoids these as much as possible, and rings the changes on everyday get-up tea-gowns, and dinner dresses. She is out in the morning early, motors to meet the guns at lunch, when she is not actually one of them, and spends the afternoon on the hills. If safe fishes she is equally indifferent to the attractions of smart dress; but often there are tennis courts and golf links and if she goes in for these pastimes the dress appropriate naturally enters into her calculations. Then there is the outfit for motoring or other breezy driving. Blouses are in consideration, and these are best in washing silk or flannel. The woman going North varies her kit according to the house or various houses, for which she is destined; she usually knows where simplicity is the rule and elaboration is not despised. And she has her boxes packed accordingly.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 3rd September.

Recruits Parading at the Town Hall this evening at 6 p. m. for passing out will do so in Uniform with Helmets.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd September.

471 PRIZE DISTIBUTION.

It is notified for Information that the annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on the 25 Sept.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Smoking Concert will be held at the Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 5th inst. at 9-30 p. m. All members of the Corps and Club and their friends are most cordially welcome.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 3rd September.

373.—Detail for the week ending 5th instant:—

To-day Thursday, 3rd Inst.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a.m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 4th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday, 5th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

374.—Reservists.—It is proposed to form a Reserve Company as an early date. N. C. Officers and Volunteers who wish to transfer to the above Company are requested to forward their names to Head-Quarters.

375. Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

A BRIGHTONIAN, who is 7ft. 7½in. in height, laments in the "Daily News" that the world is a hard place for tall men. "Wherever I go in town," he says, "I am met by blinds put up by small-minded shop-keepers, who can conceive of no one of 6ft. ever wanting to pass that way. The consequence is that either I have to suffer the indignity of walking under the obnoxious obstructions with knees bent and back crooked like a nonagenarian, or I have to run the risk of getting killed by motor-buses, and take to the road." He adds that he has five brothers, three of whom are over 6ft., one is 5ft. 11½in., and the other, who is only 14½ years old, is 5ft. 8in. Their aggregate height is 37ft. 1in.

KOKO
FOR THE
HAIR
Supplied by Special Commands to
H.I.M.
THE EMPRESS OF
RUSSIA.
And to all the ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.
YOU CANNOT make your Hair Greasy or Sticky with it because it contains no oil or grease.
BUT
KOKO MAKES THE HAIR GROW, STOPS IT FALLING OUT, POSITIVELY ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND PRODUCES THICK, LUXURIANT, BRILLIANT TRESSES.

"KOKO" is the only preparation which has been honoured with signed testimonials from ROYALTY.

A ROYAL PRINCESS writes:—
BERLIN, ALSENSTRASSE.—"KOKO" for the Hair is the best dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in every way excellent.
PRINCESS HOHENLOHE.
PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE writes:—
PALAIS ROYAL, ATHENS.—"Mdlle. A. J. Constantarios begs to inform the Koko-Maricopas Co., Ltd., that H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE is very pleased with their preparation for the hair."

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON, E.C.
"KOKO" is sold by Chemists and Stores all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6.

Mellin's Food
UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.
MELLIN'S FOOD, BISCUITS
A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.
Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.
Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

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SECOND CARS on VIEW
Motor Cars on Hire—
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35-37 MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ
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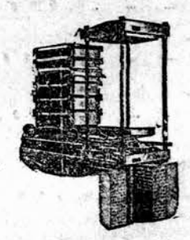
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MORE!
Round goes the plate again at tea-time, and that quickly, when you make your scones and little tea cakes with "Paisley Flour" and serve them fresh from the oven.
So sweet to the taste.
So fragrant and light,
So wholesome and digestible.
So easy to make.
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
The Sure Raising Powder
Made by Brown & Polson.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Phs.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 3/4 ex	5/16	
do. Rentes	.....		
3% do. Sterling Loan ...	100	1/16	
3% do. Govt. Securities....	63 5/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/8		
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8		1/16
do. in New York ...	.....		
Exchange on London at Paris...	.....		
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·40 3/4		unchgd
do. do. do. New York.	.....		
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		since 28th May
do Short London Bills			unchgd
3 months' sight	19/16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 1/4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	3 1/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1/8 3/4

*Closing Tone of Silver—Very quiet.

Bar Gold 77/10 3/8 unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ...Steady with fair demand.
Futures ... ...Quiet but steady.
East Indian ... ... Dull.
Manchester ... ... Dull.
*Total Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 100 „
Imports ... ... 1,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ...5·25—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ... 7 3/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·66	4·64	4·61	4·60	4·80
unchgd	+01	unchgd	+01	+01
F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	
4·61	4·63	4·64	4·65	
unchgd	+01	+01	New position.	

* Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 18,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 5,900 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... „
Do to Continent ... ... 24,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·30—20

Futures—Month of Oct. 8·43—12 } Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to weakness in Scottish Spot Market and increased offerings.
Do. do. Dec. 8·36—14

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 1/8—unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·43—11
Do. do. Dec. 8·41—12
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.
Coffee in New York 6 1/8 unchanged.
Silver in New York 51 1/8 unchanged.
Demands Bills in New York 4·85 7/8 unchanged

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ... ... d. 4 7/8
F. G. Broach ... ... d. 4 15/16
Good Broach ... ... d. 4 3/4
Fine Bhowanagger ... ... d. 4 3/8
F. G. Bhowanagger ... ... d. 4 5/16
Good Bhowanagger ... ... d. 4 1/4
Fine Oomras ... ... d. 4 7/16
F. G. Oomras ... ... d. 4 5/16
Good Oomras ... ... d. 4 1/4
Good M. G. Oomras ... ... d. 4 5/16
Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... d. 4 3/8
Fine Bengals ... ... d. 3 7/16
F. G. Bengals ... ... d. 3 3/8
Good Bengals ... ... d. 3 5/16
Fine M. G. Bhowanagger ... d. 4 3/8
Good Khandeish ... ... d. 4 1/4
F. G. Khandeish ... ... d. 4 1/8

Actual Stock of Cotton in Liverpool 4,13,000 bales.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—39/- Sept.-Oct.—Dull —Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship. £4 1/2 Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship £3 3/4—Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore, 47 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet but Steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs.ex-ship—47 3/4—Sept.-Oct.—H. A. & D.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—October—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 4d. Value."
Arrivals:—"Trafford Hall," "Bradford."

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

Agricultural Bureau Monthly Report States that the average condition of the Crop in 11 Cotton States is 79·1 per cent.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [2ND SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imported.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullion	1,623	Aden	M. M. Barakbhai & Co
2 Bundles Sovs & half Sovs & Rupees	90 / 1,820	Dubai	M. Lane
1 Parcel Silver ...	10	London	Yokohama Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

Being Council Bill Day the Banks as usual closed early for Exchange business. The Market opened steady to firm at 1 3 7-8 to 1 3 29-32 T. T. and and 1-4 1-16 for 3 months' sight credits. There has been some enquiry for remittance at 1 3 15-16 which has been done for October. Credits are still scarce but Banks will not buy under 1 4 1-16 3 months' sight for near delivery, and forward rates are about 1-32 per month up. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7/32d. to 29-32
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 3-16
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1/2
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175

Government Paper :—

At opening to-day the quotations were 95 5-8 for cash and 95 1-2 for the settlement. Calcutta advices, however, came weak at 95 7-16 ready and this had the effect of bringing out sellers here, the quotations gradually falling to 95 1-2 ready and 95 3-8 for the settlement at which we close. A moderate business has been reported during the day.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-8
1st Settlement	95-6

Bullion :—

On Tuesday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged at 23 5-8 for ready but the forward quotation closed 1-16 down at 23 5-8. New York telegram has not come to hand. Locally there has been little or nothing doing, the market to-day being closed from an early hour. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	5	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following table shows the Average condition of the American Crop during all months for the past 10 years, and of the present season's New Crop for May, June, July and August ; also the acreage planted, and the actual crop for the past 10 years.

Year.	Average Condition. May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Crop.	Acreage.
						bales.	
1908	79·9	81·2	83·0	76·1		32,081,000	
1907	76·6	72·0	75·0	75·7	67·7	11,600,000*	32,060,000
1906	84·6	83·3	82·8	77·3	71·8	13,511,000	32,640,000†
1905	77·2	77·0	74·9	72·1	71·2	11,346,000	26,999,000‡
1904	83·0	88·0	91·6	84·1	75·8	13,866,000	31,730,000
1903	74·1	77·1	79·7	81·2	83·1	10,011,000	28,997,000
1902	95·1	84·7	81·9	64·0	58·3	10,728,000	27,878,000
1901	81·5	81·1	77·2	71·4	61·4	10,681,000	27,634,000
1900	82·5	75·8	76·0	68·2	67·0	10,383,000	25,421,000
1899	89·7	87·7	84·6	68·5	62·4	9,436,000	24,275,000
1898	89·0	91·2	91·2	79·8	75·4	11,275,003	24,967,000

* Estimated.
† Revised June 1907.
‡ Revised July 1905.

The Bureau Report may be taken as slightly bullish, but any advance will probably be checked by the unsatisfactory condition of trade at Home.

The American message arrived late this afternoon. Little business was done prior to the receipt of this cable, as some anxiety was felt as to the effect of the Bureau report on the Home markets, but rates here were steady. The drop in America is, however, not attributed by Reuter to the Bureau, but to other influences. At Colaba the market was easier, and exporters bought a small quantity of fine M. G. Oomras, fair staple, January delivery, at Rs. 190. Prices close as under, having again steadied after the opener.

In ready cotton only a small business was done.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	232	March-09
Good M. G. Broach	226	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	208-9	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	201	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	193	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	192	„
Fine M. G. Oomras Fair staple ...	191	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	185	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	188	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	178 1-2	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	169	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	Nil.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·62	4·60	4·57	4·56
—04	—04	—04	—04
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·58	4·58	4·60	4·61	4·62
—04	—03	—03	—03	—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is again easier and prices have further declined.

We quote :—

Ready ...Rs. 8 2 0 B. T.
New Crop, April-May ... „ 7 10 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The Market is easier with a moderate business passing at the following rates :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	...Rs.	8 2 0	B. T.
„ Yellow Gujerat	... „	9 5 0	
„ Yellow Cawnpore	... „	9 1 0	
New Crop Brown, Delhi, Ap-May	„	7 0 6	R. T.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 9 10 0 B. T.
Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 30 0 0
Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 25 8 0
Tone.—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

New Crop, Dec.-Jan. ...Rs. 40 0 0 nominal,

Mowraseed :—

Ready ...Rs. 6 0 0
Tone— Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May ...Rs. 5 1 3 R. T.
Tone.—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,462 1-2
India	63 3-4
Indian Specie Bank	58

Mills :—

David	357 1-2
Kohinoor	725
Manockji Petit	3,252 1-2
New Great Eastern	207 1-2
Textile	1,135 X. D.

Presses :—

Indian Cotton Co	135

Miscellaneous :—

Badhan Pile & Co	129
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference	377 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,115
Marcks & Co....	130
Treacher & Co	630

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti	116
Tapti-Valley	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	694	bales.
Wheat	2,430	cwts.
Linseed	584	„
Rapeseed	108	„
Gingellyseed	101	„
Poppyseed	339	„
Groundnuts	684	„
Castorseed	5,908	„
Rice	1,859	„
Myrabollams	761	„
Cottonseed...	3,702	„
Mowraseed...	1,831	„
Gram	888	„
Joowar	149	„
Maize	2	„

EXPORTS OF OPIUM.

From the 1st January 1908 to the 15th August 1908	13,241½
During fortnight ending the 31st August 1908	1,858½
Total ...	15,100*
Total permissible exports during 1908..	15,100
Balance available for export up to the 31st December 1908	nil.

* Includes 948 chests of Baroda Opium.

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 2.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 2nd September :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 17 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 5 9	£0 6 9
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 13 0	£0 14 6
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 5 9	£0 6 9
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 1 3	£0 9 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 1¼	£0 0 4½
Glentock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 4 3
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 1 3	£1 3 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 0 0	£2 5 0
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 13 0	£5 0 0
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Nundydrog	10s.	10s.	£1 3 9	£1 6 3
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 13 3	£0 14 9
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 0	£1 1 3
Rarma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 9 0	£0 10 0
Sanpli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
N. Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£1 2 6	£1 3 6

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	63½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 1¼ „	68½ / 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	53
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12·10	6 „	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue / now issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co	250	250	17½	615
Bombay United.....	240	240	50	490
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,720
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,115
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	280
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	97
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,700
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 900
David	250	250	20	357½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	200
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,450
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	575
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	70	515½
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,500
Imperial Cotton...	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	370
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	180
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	980
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor.....	500	500	15	775
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	600
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,222½
Morarji Gocouldas ...	1,000	1,500	175	3,025
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	50
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	70	895½
Phœnix	100	100	5	xd 100
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Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,240
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,310
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Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

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Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „	xd 420	
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MEN AND MATTERS.

LORD CLARENDON.

The Earl of Clarendon, whose marriage to th Hon. Mrs. Edward Bourke, widow of Major Bourke was one of the principal Society events of last month, is a famous courtier, and a great favourite with the Royal Family. Queen Victoria appointed him a Lord-in-Waiting, and in 1900 he succeeded Lord Hopetoun as Lord Chamberlain, a post he held until three years ago. His lordship is a peer of the old school, now fast disappearing, he is a keen sportsman and a noted art connoisseur. At his place, The Grove, Watford, he has a magnificent collection of pictures, including some priceless Vandykes. Lord Clarendon is also an ardent golfer, his private golf course being one of the finest in the country.

A FAMOUS YACHTING PEER.

A great deal of sympathy has been expressed for the Marquis of Ailsa, whose fine yacht, the "Bloodhound," was sunk off Cowes during the racing last week. Lord Ailsa is a very keen yachtsman, and has a wonderful knowledge of boats of all kinds. He has made a special study of naval construction, and has turned out many yachts from his own shipyard. Another hobby of his is floriculture, and he has spent a good deal of time and money in trying to acclimatise various rare flowers to the uncertain weather of Scotland. Lord Ailsa has been connected with both the Services, for he was formerly in the Coldstream Guards, and later on he took up an honorary commission in the Navy. Culzean Castle, his Scottish mansion, is splendidly situated in a prominent position overlooking the sea, and is one of the finest of Scotland's aristocratic residences.

A PRETTY ROMANCE.

Lord Ailsa has been twice married, and there is a pretty romance attached to his second wedding. The present Lady Ailsa was a Miss M'Master whose father was at one time well known in India. This gentleman sent home to Scotland for his daughter to go out and keep house for him, but, shortly after her arrival, he died, and his grief-stricken daughter had to return home alone. Lord Ailsa happened to be travelling by the same boat, and the Governor of Bombay, who had interested himself in the young lady's sad position, asked his lordship to do all he could for her during the voyage. The acquaintance ripened into love on both sides, with the result that the beautiful Scotch girl eventually became a Marchioness.

"THE KING OF SCARBOUGH."

Lord Londesborough, with whom the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been staying at Scarborough, is popularly known in that pretty seaside town as "The King of Scarborough" on account of the great interest he and his family have always taken in the place. Lord Londesborough is one of the best "all-round" men in Society, for, besides being a first-rate sportsman, he is also a clever amateur actor, and one of the best judges of horseflesh in England. He is immensely wealthy, his estates, it is said, bringing him in the huge sum of £70,000 a year. The Earl's favourite hobby is the training of his private fire brigade, which is composed of footmen, gardeners, stablemen, etc. The men have been brought to a fine pitch of excellence and Lord Londesborough is very fond of calling a sudden muster and putting himself at their head for fire drill. It was the present peer's father, by the way, who was king Edward's host in 1871, when his Majesty, then Prince of Wales, was attacked with the illness which plunged the whole nation intogloom.

"BOBS" AS A HORSEMAN.

In spite of his seventy odd years, Lord Roberts has been astonishing the good people of Canada with his wonderful horsemanship, which has induced one of the Canadian papers to describe him as possessing "all the sprightliness and nerve of a man of twenty." It is not generally known that all through his military career Lord Roberts has been one of the finest riders in the army. In his younger days he was nicknamed "Jebu," "because he rideth furiously," and many and many a time has his prowess in the saddle astonished the fittest and hardest equestrians in the kingdom.

A CANTEEN STORY.

Lord Roberts's thoroughness is proverbial, and the following anecdote is typical of the man. When he was in India complaints reached him of the quality of the beer which was served at one of the regimental canteens. Lord Roberts did nothing at the time, but a little latter on he dressed himself in a private's uniform, and, having skilfully disguished his face, he entered the above-mentioned canteen and sat down casually on a form. "How's the beer?" he asked of a soldier who was standing near. "Beer?" was the contemptuous query. "Call this beer? Why, it's more than half water!" "Bobs" therefore ordered a pot for himself and found that his companion was right. Next day, in the full uniform of his real position, Lord Roberts again visited the canteen and asked for some beer once more. A pint of very good ale was immediately handed to him and this time there was no water in it. "Excellent!" exclaimed "Bobs" in a cutting tone. "But this is not the same beer you sold me yesterday, when, as a private soldier, I sat on that seat and paid my money." After that, there were no more complaints from the "Tommies."

TAKING HIM DOWN.

Lord Roberts has a reputation for repartee, and on one occasion he administered a smart rebuke to a bore which caused a good deal of amusement. It was at a club, and there was a very tall gentleman present, who seized every opportunity of raising a laugh at other people's expense. Now, as is well known Lord Roberts is very short, and when this gentleman was introduced to the famous soldier, he patronisingly remarked : "I have often heard of you, but"—shading his eyes with one hand as though "Bobs" were too small to be seen without difficulty—"I have never seen you." Upon which Lord Roberts promptly replied : "I have often seen you here, sir but I have never heard of you." The rest was silence.

DEFEATED.

Lord Roberts is very fond of children, and one day in India he met with a curious adventure in consequence. He was visiting one of the native bazaars, when a pretty little child, the two-year-old daughter of the shopkeeper, ran into the shop. "Bobs" could not resist the temtation to catch the little one in his arms and pretend to carry her off. But the child's mother thought he was kidnapping her baby in earnest, and rushed upon him with the leap of a tigress. She plucked the frightened child from him and, abusing him soundly in her native tongue, drove the astonished hero of a hundred fights out of doors. "That day at least," says Lord Roberts when he tells the story, "I was defeated in India!"

ROBERT BLATCHFORD.

Writing in the "Clarion" on the prospects of a German invasion, Mr. Robert Blatchford, who speaks with authority from the Socialist point of view, says : "I do not believe that the working classes of this country realise what a horror and disaster a succesful invasion of England would be. They are so used to denunciations of the capitalist and commercial system that they forget that its sudden destruction would mean starvation, ruin, and slavary."

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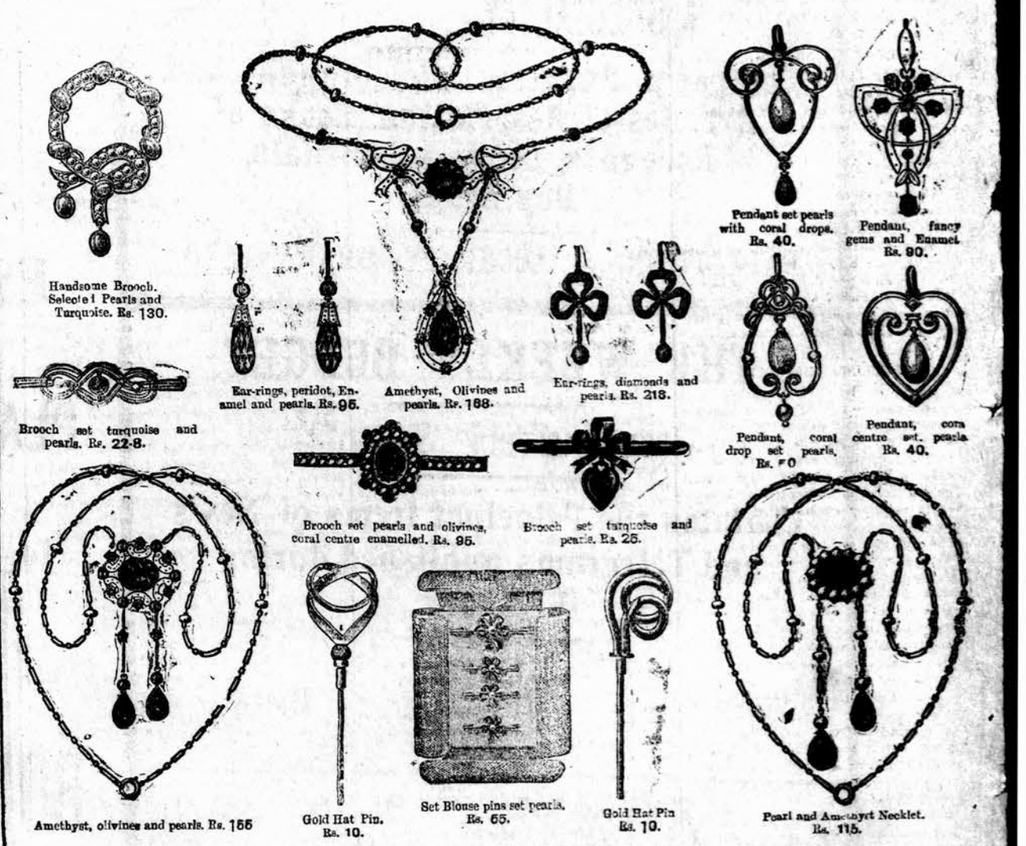

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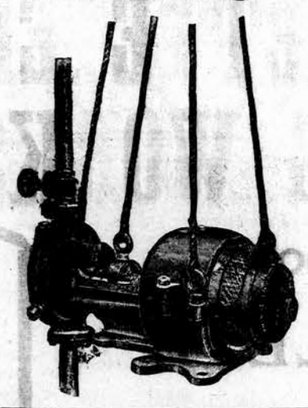

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